




UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA  
MUSEUM OF VERTEBRATE ZOOLOGY







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LANDRY, S.O.  
1950-1953

1. Local and Miscellaneous, 1950  
Catalogue nos. 1-21  
Journal
2. Local and Miscellaneous, 1951-1952  
Catalogue nos. 22-90  
Journal
3. New Mexico, July 6 - Sept. 14, 1952  
Catalogue nos. 91-292  
Journal
4. Local and Miscellaneous,  
October 19, 1952 - November 30, 1953  
Catalogue nos. 293-318



LANDREY, S.O.

1950

Local and miscellaneous

Catalogue nos. 1-21

Journal



S.O. Sandry  
1950

4 Catalog

Apr 8. Pope Creek, 3.5 mi. N.E. Pope Valley, Napa Co. Calif.

April 9, 1950.

1 ♂ *Peromyscus truei*, 177-92-23-20

~~2 ♂ May 7, 1950.~~

2 ♂, *Peromyscus* <sup>*boylii*</sup> ~~*maniculatus*~~, 200-105-22-18

3 ♀, *Peromyscus boylii*, 201-101-22-19.

Oct 6. Strawberry Canyon, Alameda Co. Calif.

4. ♀ *Peromyscus truei*, 201-95-23-22 32.6 gms. No embryos.

~~5 ♂ *Mus musculus* 156~~

Monzonita, Marin Co. California

(Not collected by  
me. collector unknown)

5. ♂ *Mus musculus*, 156-79-17-13 15.9 gms.

Oct 18 3 mi. NNE. Valero, 120 ft. Solano Co. Calif.

6 ♂, adult *Euphagus cyanocephalus* wt. 69.0 gms.

~~Oct 24 ♂ *Euphagus cyanocephalus* wt. 54.9 gms.  
North of Ladysburg Bridge,~~

Oct 24

7 Immature, *Euphagus cyanocephalus* wt. 54.9 gms.

8 ♂ adult, " " " 68.3 gms.

Nov 14 Strawberry Canyon, Alameda Co., California

9 ♂ *Reithrodontomys megalotis*, 134-69-16-13 wt. 8.4 gms.

10 ♂ imm. *Reithrodontomys megalotis* 123-65-15-12 wt. 7.9 gms.

11 ♂ *Peromyscus maniculatus* 147-65-19-17 wt. 16.0 gms.

12 ♂ *Reithrodontomys megalotis* 134-69-18-13 wt. 10.0 gms

13 ♂ " " 127-63-17-13 wt. 9.2 gms.

14 ♂ *Peromyscus maniculatus* 171-80-21-17 wt. 22.8 gms

15 ♂ <sup>imm.</sup> *Hylocichla guttata* wt. 22.3 gms.

Dec 10 Gray Lodge Game Refuge, 3 mi NW Pennington, Butte Co, Calif.

16 ♂ <sup>*Mus musculus*</sup> ~~*Reithrodontomys megalotis*~~ (?) 134-64-17-12 No weight

17 ♂ " " ♂ No measurement; No weight

18 ♂ " " ♂ 145-67-17-8 moulting. No weight

Dec 11 University of California Campus, Berkeley, Alameda Co, Calif.

19. ♂ *Junco oreganus* 16.9 gms.

Dec 11 3 1/2 mi NE San Rafael, Marin Co, California

O.P. Pearson

20 ♂ *Microtus californicus* 166-45-21-15 wt. 41.5 gms



S.O. Landry  
1950

## Catalogue

Dec 10. Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz Co. Calif. (Ward Russell)

21 ♀ *Tadarida mexicana* 104 - 34 - 9 - 17 Wt. 12.2 gms.



Journal



S.O. Landry  
1950

Journal

1.

Apr 8 Angwin, Pope Creek, and Environs, Nappa Co., Calif.

+9

Left L.S.B. about 2:00 P.M. Met at St. Helena and proceeded to an old ~~farm~~ outside of Angwin, for bats. We didn't find many but did get some Corynorhinus rafinesquii and Myotis thysanoides. From here, we proceeded to a locality on Pope Creek about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  mi. ~~out~~ S.E. of the town of Pope Creek. The weather was cloudy, with intermittent drizzling most of the afternoon. We set out snap traps at this place, ate supper, and tried skinning animals along the road without much success. We then drove to an old shed, apparently, an old chicken-house, to look for bats. We found none, and as the ~~west~~ rain began coming down, we decided to sleep here. This was closer to Pope Creek South and West of our trap-line. On the way, we noticed a large # of Dipodomys in the road. The only one collected on the trip was one run over. Shined several deer from the car, and one small animal, either a fox or a raccoon. We checked the traps once before retiring. 1 Peromyscus truei (former troubridgii) in wire. In the morning found, 3 Peromyscus truei, 2 P. maniculatus, 1 Rheithrodontomys megalotis. 13 traps in all, baited with walnuts and oatmeal. Ran my line along, the creek, about 20 feet back, along a barbed wire fence, under various bushes, cut back away from the creek out into a field. Traps under bushes, out in the field. We did some bat shooting



S.O. Landrum  
1950

# Journal

2.

Apr 8,  
+9

Angwin, Pope Creek, and Environs, Napa Co., Calif.  
before supper. Collecting, 3 Tachycineta mexicana  
here, shooting them over the bridge over the  
creek. Birds seen included Cliff swallows,  
Poor-will, Unidentified owl, Turkey vultures,  
California Jays, Brown towhees, etc. Returned  
home, afternoon of the 9<sup>th</sup>, stopping on the way  
to pick up a few botanical specimens.



S. O. Landry  
1950

## Journal

May 6, 7 4. Mi. N.E. Pope Valley, Pope Creek, Napa Co. Calif

Left Berkeley, 2:00 P.M. Stopped at Angwin (Howell Mountain) looked through old barn for bats. 1 Myotis thomomys. Arrived at Camp about 6:00. Set out trap lines. Mine ran up the side of a steep hill away from the road, about 40 yards from the bridge. 15 traps. 10 "museum specials", 4 ordinary house, mouse traps and 1 live trap. ~~More~~ One of my traps at the base of the hill, on the edge of the road caught 4 mice. 2 of them less than 30 minutes apart. The live trap got closed under dirt and failed to snap. Caught a total of 9 mice. The traps up the hill caught mostly Peromyscus truei but the large # of these had intermediate measurement between truei and maniculatus and may have been P. boylii. The trap line went up the hill 75 yards or so and turned along the edge of the top following what was apparently a deer trail. Bait was oatmeal. Tried for bats again in an old mine. Could not find it. (This was somewhere west of Pope Valley.) Besides, the 2 Peromyscus's mentioned above, the other mammals obtained were: Peromyscus maniculatus, Rheithrodontomys megalotis, Onychomys leucogaster (caught alive), Noctiprion taken. Birds included 2 cliff swallows and 1 Vaux swift, shot. Weather was warm and clear. Daytime temperatures running about 75°.



Landry, S.O.

Local and miscellaneous, and  
Sagehen Creek, Calif., 1951-52

Catalog nos. 22 - 90

Journal



O. Leindry  
1951

# Catalogue

- May 3 Museum of Vertebrate Zoology -  
Lactating Picked up on road by A. Mossman 6 mi. SW  
22 ♀ Procyon lotor (No measurements) of Napa, Napa Co. Calif. Longhurst ranch,  
Jilden Park,  
May 8 ~~Walden Canyon, Contra Costa Co, California~~  
23a ♀ Sorex trapridgei Wt. 8.1 gms. 119-49-13-8

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ed.



S. O. Landry

1951

# Catalogue

Sept 15 Sage Hen Creek, 3 mi. N.W. Hobart Mills, Nevada Co, Calif.

43 Citellus ♀ 263-87-40-21

moulting

44 Citellus ♀ 264-82-41-23

moulting.  
very fat. Had to soak in  
gasoline.

45 " ♂ 261-94-40-20

moulting.

Sept 16

46 Peromyscus maniculatus ♀ 168-72-21-18

47 Citellus ♂ 258-83-40-22

Very fat. Had to soak in  
gasoline. moulting

48 " ♀ 260-87-40-20

Sept 20<sup>49</sup> Oryzoblagus cuniculus ? No measurements - skull for zoo. dept.

Berkeley, Alameda Co, California.

Nov. 2-50 <sup>imm.</sup> ♂ Didelphis virginianus 388-167-37-39

Sage Hen Creek, 3 mi. N.W. Hobart Mills, Nevada Co, Calif.

Nov. 4<sup>51</sup> Eutamias amoenus ? ♂ 201-86-~~21~~-33-23 Skin only

52 " " ? 208-87-32-18 skin badly  
torn up.

53 " " ♀ 222-91-33-20

54 " " ♀ 218-85-34-17 skull  
marked

55 " speciosus ♂ 200-77-29-18

Dec. 31 Museum of Vertebrate Zoology - Berkeley, Alameda Co, Calif.

~~Dec 31~~ 56 Aplodontia rufa ♀ 329-27-51-24 (see Pteron for  
data)



S.D. Landry  
1952

# Catalogue.

Feb 2 5 mi. W. Inverness, Marin Co., California

57 *Aplodontia rufa* ♂ 336-20-47-18 (E.W. Pfeiffer 22 cal)

Feb 11, 58 " " ♂ ~~X~~ 320-22-49-18 (E.W. Pfeiffer 30 cal)

~~Feb 11~~

Feb 11 ~~5 mi. W. Inverness~~ Italian Swiss Colony Winery, Asti, Sonoma Co., California

59 *Eptesicus fuscus* ♀ 100-36-11-<sup>c-12</sup><sub>n-16</sub> Wt. 10.9 gms. (T.M. Street)

60 " " ♀ 105-42-12-<sup>c-13</sup><sub>n-17</sub> Wt. 11.1 gms. (T.M. Street)

Feb 23 ~~5 mi. W. Inverness~~ Berkeley, Shattuck Ave + <sup>Haste</sup> ~~Haste~~ St. Alameda Co., California

61 *Thomomys bottae* ♀ 229-64-26-<sup>16</sup><sub>no emb.</sub> (moulting) (very fat) Wt. 173.5 gms. (L.R. Richards)

5 mi. W. Inverness, Marin Co., California

March 4 62 ♂ 246-78-28-7 Wt. 165.5 gms. (E.W. Pfeiffer) *Thomomys bottae*

March 31 63 5 mi. W. Inverness, Marin Co., California

64 ♂ ——— (E.W. Pfeiffer) *Lophophortyx californicus*.

April 15, ~~5 mi. W. Inverness~~ La Mesa, Calif. (Died in captivity) (Brought in frozen by Nelson Wells.

65 ♀ *Chinchilla lanigera* 403-149-59-53 Wt: 411 gms.

April 14 66 ♀ *Eutamias somomae* 242-117-35-18 Wt. 50 1/2 gms. (Brought in frozen by Darl Bowers)

5 mi NE Napa, 1000 ft, Napa Co., California

May 1, 1952 5 mi W. Inverness, Marin Co., California.

67 ♂ juv. *Aplodontia rufa* 243-19-47-16 (E.W. Pfeiffer ca. 70)

May 9, 1952 1 mi W. Westwood, (5100') Lassen Co. Calif.

68 ♀ *Citellus lateralis* 250-80-38-16 (Duane Wright)

May 15, 54 5 mi SW Arletta, 5 mi SW Grig Harbor, Pierce Co., Washington

69 sex? Allen Hummingbirds Picked up, dead

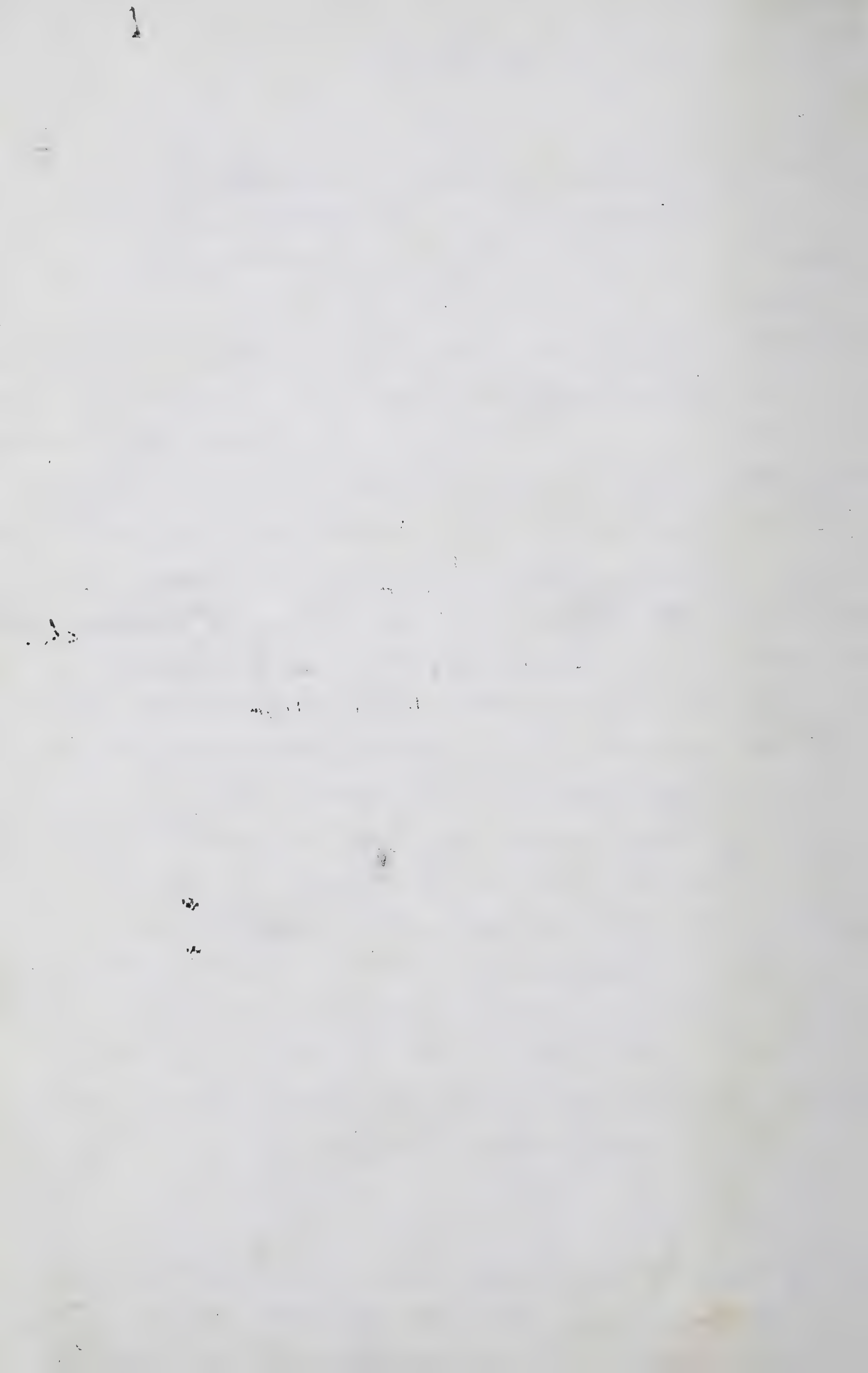
70 sex? " " " " "

71 sex? " " " " "

May 16 72 *Clethrionomys gapperi* ♀ 129-47-18-12 (No embryos)

73 *Peromyscus maniculatus* ♂ 160-76-20-17 Testes large

74 " " ♀ 172-<sup>85</sup>~~81~~-19-16



80. Landry  
1952

## Catalogue

May 16 Arletta, 5 mi SW Gig Harbor, Pierce Co., Washington

75 *Peromyscus maniculatus* ♀ 163-82-19-16 (No embryos)

76 " " ♂ 177-94-20-18

May 21 MV2. San Benito Co. (by S.K. Karnie)

77 *Mustela erminea*? No measurements skull only Pick up.

78 " " ? " " " " " "

June 7, Sage Hen Creek, 3 mi NW Hobart Mills, Nevada Co., Calif

79 *Tamiasciurus douglasi* ♂ 326-107-49-22 Testis - 23mm.

June 8 80 *Peromyscus maniculatus* ♂ 142-61-19-21 Wt. 19 gms

81 *Microtus montanus* ♂ 175-49-20-15 Wt. 69.6 gms.  
5 embryos possibly a 6th resorbing.

skel. 82 *Citellus lateralis* ♀ 243-84-41-22 Wt. 217 gms. prepared as skeleton.

83 *Eutamias speciosus* ♂ 173-77-31-17 Wt. 43 gms. Testis 17mm.  
skull only Skin only

84 " " ♂ 183-80-30-18 Wt. 47 gms. Testis 15mm.

85 *Eutamias amoenus* ♀ 204-78-33-20

July 8 Metairie, Jefferson Parish, Louisiana

86 <sup>*Mus musculus*</sup> ~~*Peromyscus gossypinus*~~ ♂ 134-63-17-? skull only  
damaged by ants.

87 " " ? No measurements " skeleton

88 " " ♂ " " "

89 " " ♂ 1mm. " " "

July 23

90 *Aplodontia rufa* ♂ 324-16-50-23



Journal



S.O. Landry  
1951

## Journal

1

June 16, Lagellen Creek 3 mi. N.W. Hobart Mills, Nevada Co.,  
California Left Berkeley about 2:00 p.m.  
with Bob Field of Paleontology, my wife, his  
wife, and his small daughter. We arrived at  
Dr. Needham's experimental area, about  
8:00 p.m., expecting to find Bob Bailey  
as previously arranged, but he had left  
leaving only, Ely Witz, one of Needham's  
students, with whom we camped. The  
area is about 6500 ft above sea level.  
mostly forested with second growth lodge-pole  
pine. There is some Jeffrey pine but very little  
sugar pine. The cleared areas are sage-brush,  
very low, <sup>and sparse</sup> scrub plants, not at all like the  
high, thick chaparral of the coast ranges.  
In addition, there are some meadows, near  
the streams, grassy and wet. One of these is  
just across the creek from our camp. The  
creek is well stocked with trout, fast flowing,  
cold and clear. A good deal of snow is  
still left on the higher peaks, on the  
north sides, but there is none at this level.  
We spent the early evening prospecting for  
porcupines. Walked up the road to another  
and larger meadow, which is quite wet.  
There is much evidence of porcupines. Many  
barked trees, and some of them quite heavily  
done. However, we heard absolutely nothing.



January  
1951

# Journal

2

June 16. Sage Hen Creek, 3 mi N.W. Hobart Mills,  
Nevada Co, California Once smooth as the  
quietest I ever heard. No owls, no frogs, no  
crickets, no nothing. Sly, says he has heard  
coyotes, but we heard none. I set out a  
dozen museum specials, and 2 rat traps.

June 17. Got 2 Peromyscus maniculatus in the  
museum specials. Among the rocks under the  
pines. The area is very rocky, glacial  
moraine soils. Many rock piles and slides.  
Consequently a great many chipmunks and  
marmots. Bob shot 1 marmot, which  
he prepared as a skeleton for paleontology.  
I put up the 2 mice. The rat-traps have been  
taking chipmunks and golden-mantled ground  
squirrels, one of each today. They are thick here  
in the rocks. Bob shot another chipmunk,  
about a half mile down the road, out of a  
pine tree. We thought it might be a squirrel.  
Went to Floriston, about 10 mi. West of Truckee  
which is known locally as "Porcupine Corner".  
We arrived about dusk. and went out  
scouting for porcupines. The signs were all around.  
Hardly a single tree is untouched, and some  
of them are completely girdled. Although they  
must be thick in here, we again found none.  
We found one dead on the road, very ripe,  
and with the skull crushed. We returned to



O. Smedley  
1951

# Journal

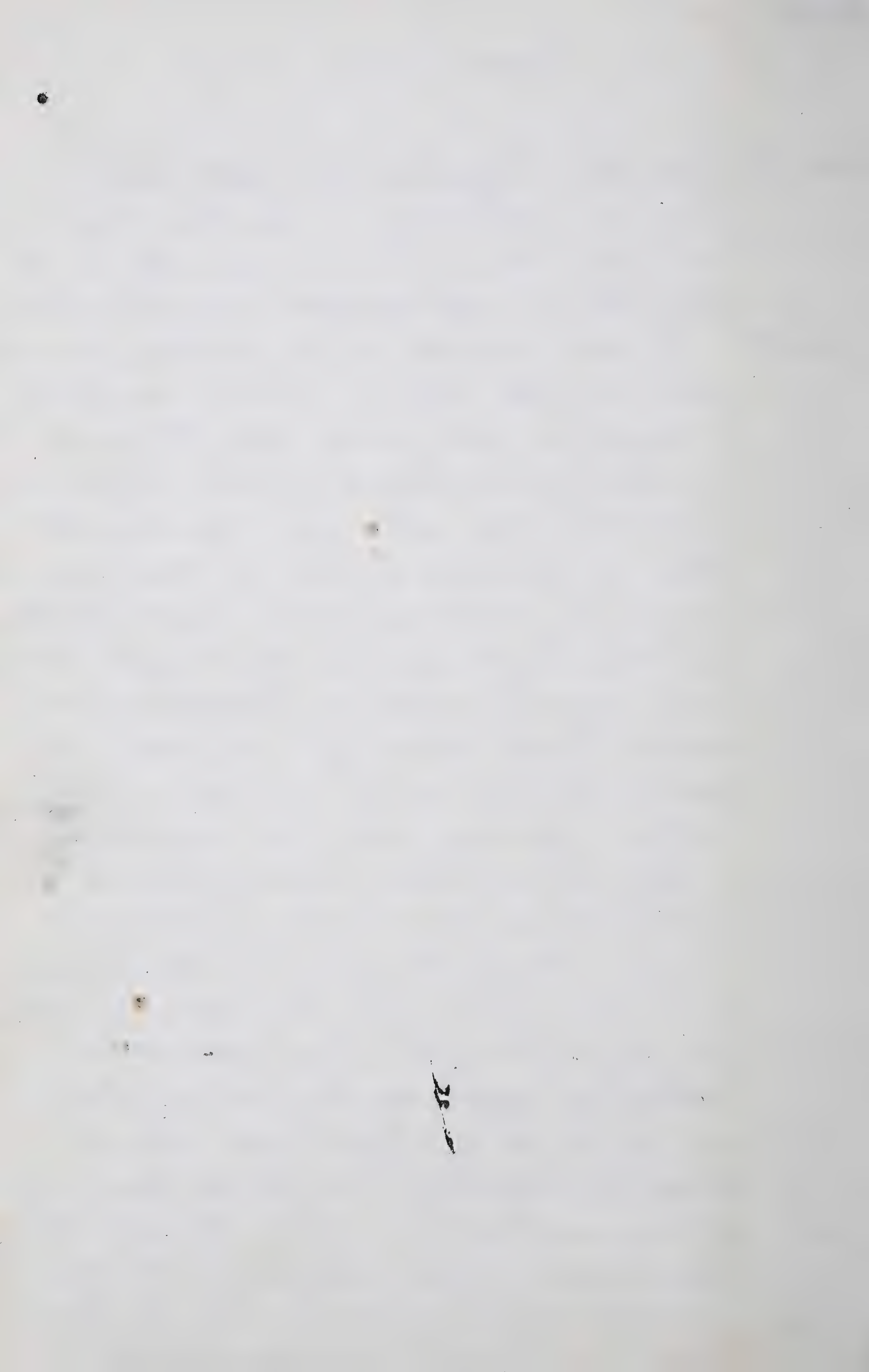
3

June 17

Sage Hen Creek, 3 mi N.W. Hobart Mills,  
Nevada Co., California. Sage Hen Creek. I  
set out 3 museum pecan, and the 2 rat <sup>bacon</sup>  
traps. We set 5 steel traps along the road, baited with insect <sup>↑</sup>

June 18

I more chipmunk in the rat trap. Somewhat  
smaller than the other 2. Caught in exactly the  
same spot, a rock shale above the camp.  
I gutted all the chipmunks & ground squirrels and  
brought 'em back with me. I wonder, that  
there are no pikas in here, on these rock  
shales. The environment seems silent, but there  
are none. No porcupines in the traps, the baits  
were absolutely untouched. Irritatingly enough,  
~~we~~ found freshly barked trees in camp! I  
guess we sleep too soundly. We packed our  
stuff and left camp about 2:00 p.m. We had  
a little difficulty finding all our traps but  
finally did so. We came home by way of Lake  
Tahoe, a very worthwhile side trip. I picked  
up 4 Rana boylei from the creek, <sup>with</sup> in camp.  
and dropped them into a jar of alcohol & Miller  
Zwiffel had supplied me. They seem very sluggish  
and easy to capture. Perhaps it is the cold water.  
Got back to Berkeley about 10:00 p.m. and dumped all the  
specimens and traps at M.V.Z. Bob wants the  
chipmunk that he shot as a skeleton for the Palea.  
collection. M.V.Z. will keep the skin. (# 31)



O. Landry  
1951

# Journal

4

Sept 14,

Sage Hen Creek, 3 mi. N.W. Hobart Mills Nevada Co, Calif

Left Berkeley at 6:00 A.M. with Pen Bloedel, His wife, sister and small baby arriving here about noon. The physical plant of Dr. Needham's experimental area is much improved, tents, sheds, stores and even refrigerators. The water level in the creek is not much different from what it was in June as far as I could see. I was gratified to find out that the boys here had gotten me two porcupines.

1 small one alive, and one large one, sozzled in formalin. No mammoths were to be seen, apparently they were already started hibernation. The weather during the day was warm and sunny, but now that night is falling, it is cooling very rapidly. The boys here, tell us that it gets down to about  $30^{\circ}\text{F}$ , some nights. I brought along, 30 museum specials. I set 25 of these along the creek, running through wet grassy meadows, willows and just plain gravel. I am hoping to get zapus. The other 5 traps I set under the lodgepole pines, for Peromyscus. This is where I caught 'em last time. I also brought 4 rat traps, which I have had set under the pines on the rocks for chipmunks and ground squirrels. I caught 1 golden mantled ground squirrel, but the skull was smashed. It was very fat. I am soaking it in gasoline before putting it up. A new hazard

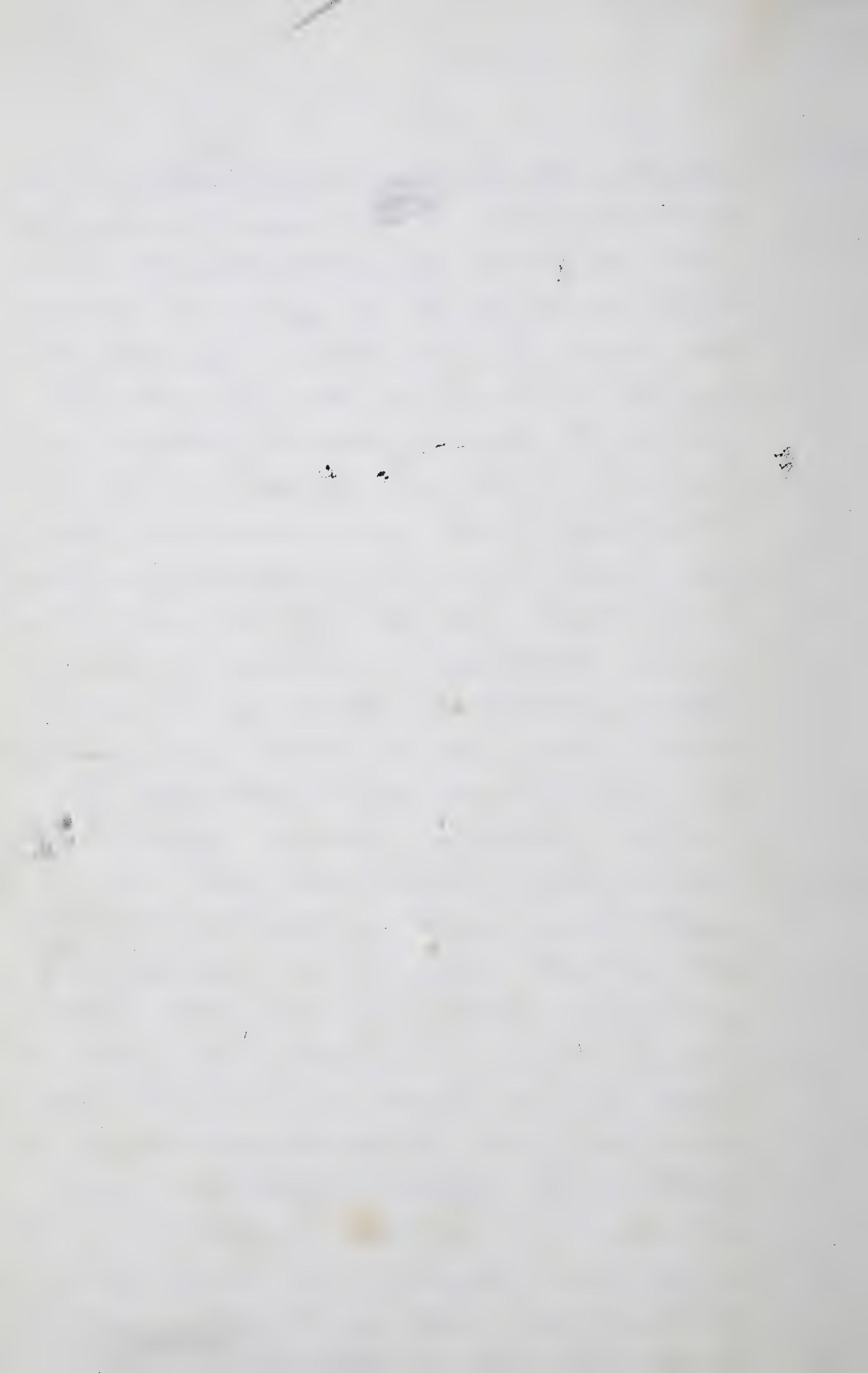


80 Landry  
1951

# Journal

5

Sept 14, Sagehen Creek, 3 mi N.W. Hobart Mills, Nevada Co, California  
exists for skinning, in the swarms of yellow-jackets which now abound. They collect all over the carcass as fast as you get the skin off, and are extremely nerve-racking to deal with. I unfortunately lost my field glasses, and so, have been unable to check on the birds, but juncos are plentiful, and I heard 1 Hellan jay. Also saw 1 flicker, and several small, warbler-vireo sized birds. Migration seems to be under way. I also found no robins in the meadows at all. They were quite common in June. Boedel and I went out to shoot chipmunks, of which there are many in evidence. We missed all we shot at however. I read one chipmunk in a lodge-pole pine, about 40 feet high and lost him in the foliage. We then frayed about him and started zeroing in the rifle. To my great surprise, instead of being frightened by the report, the chipmunk came out on a limb and began chattering at us. I took another shot at it, and it dropped several feet into another clump of branches. If I hit it at all, it was not dead, because we could hear it chattering in the foliage, although we could not see it. I hope we can bring back a cross-section of the mammal in this place, as it would be desirable. We saw no deer, a doe, as we drove in along the road. Foot prints and excrement are plentiful.



B. Landry  
1951

6

Sept 16, Sage Hen Creek, 3 mi. NW. Hobart Mills, Nevada  
Co., Calif. — Set 30 museum specials in the  
meadow above camp. Total catch, 1 Peromyscus.  
Caught another in the rat-traps in the pines  
behind the camp, away from the brook. We  
spent all of both days, taking Citellus lateralis  
out of the rat-traps. Our total catch for 2  
days was 8 specimens. 6 trapped and 2 shot  
with a .22 rifle. 2 chipmunks, 1 shrew and  
1 Microtus. complete the roster. The boys  
tell me that there is a beaver dam along  
Sage Hen Creek, about  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a mile below  
(East of) Camp. Another one exists above, camp  
near Independence Lake. The weather has  
been sunny, with a little cloudiness late  
Sunday afternoons. The country-side is very dry.  
The natives say they need rains. Saturday night  
we heard a coyote howling. There may have been  
several of them, but all I could be sure of was  
one. Apparently it was not too far away.  
I was surprised to find that although the common  
ground squirrel at Sage Hen is the golden-  
mantle, C. lateralis, at few miles W. of Truckee  
at an apparently higher altitude the common  
squirrel is C. leucurus. (NO B.C. Note. Actually this is Eubeechy!) They are all along highway 40  
in the road cuts. on the granite boulders. According  
to Hall, (Mammals of Nevada) C. leucurus is found at  
lower altitudes than C. lateralis.



O. Landry  
1950

Journal

7

Nov 3

Sage Hen Creek, 3mi NW. Hobart Mills, Nevada Co., Calif.

Left Berkeley at 7:30 AM with wife and P. Bloodel. Arrived at Truckee at 1:00 o'clock. Meeting Pearsoni and party. The ~~auto~~ weather was clear and bright, but there was still considerable snow on the ground from the 6" fall of 2 weeks ago. We drove to Needham's experimental area, loading into Pearsoni's bus for the trip over the 1.1 miles of muddy road into the area. Snow was patchy but apt to be 4-8" deep, especially in wooded and protected places. I saw one Golden-mantled ground-squirrel out, eating something on a large boulder, along Route 89 near Sagehen Creek. We erected a tent over one of the platforms for shelter and spread mattresses on the floor. The Cogswells arrived about night-fall. I put out 30 museum specimens in approximately the same spot as last time out into the meadow and up along the edge of the woods. I set 4 rat traps along the road in daylight for chipmunks and ground squirrels. The temperature drop at sunset is really startling. I left to set the traps at about 4:30 and returned about 5:45, when darkness had fallen. When



S. O. Landry  
1951

Journal.

8

Nov 3.

Sage Hen Creek, 3 mi NW Hobart Mills, Nevada Co, Calif.  
I left the snow was soft and when I returned it was crusted and hard. I heard a great horned owl hooting as I was putting out the traps. Logswell, Kent Carrie and I went back to the vicinity after dinner to call him, but he had moved on. An 8 o'clock check of the trap revealed one Peromyscus maniculatus in a rat trap.

Nov 4.

Picked up the museum specimens, finding 2 P. maniculatus immatures in the traps. Found 1 trap I had left out ~~since~~ last September. It was still set. One other trap was sprung, with mouse hair on the wire. Temperature last night hit about 21° F. We heard coyotes howling not too far away. Went up the hillside away from the creek with Tom Apratouni and Eli Pietzsch, two of Needham's boys who were still on the place with their .22 rifle. We were after "chickarees" and chipmunks. We took shots at 2 squirrels but didn't get either. They seem to like to hang around large dead snags surrounded by conifers, particularly Red + White Fir. There is little Red fir close to



S. D. Lemley  
1951

# Journal

9

Nov 4. Sage Hen Creek, 3 mi. NW Hobart Mills, Nevada Co, Calif.  
the creek, but a couple of hundred yards of  
up the slope it becomes quite prominent.  
Chipmunks and chickarees seem to be subsisting  
on its cones, ~~with~~ remains of which can be found  
all around. We shot 3 chipmunks, but they  
were rather badly torn up. They all  
seemed to be amoenus as nearly as I  
could judge. 1 chipmunk caught in a  
rat-trap near camp seems to be speciosus.  
This would fit in with its characterization  
as the "Lodge Pole" Chipmunk since Lodge Pole  
pine is the commonest ~~type~~ tree near the  
creek. On the other hand, it is found more  
among the boulders, near the rocky broken  
slopes near camp. Aureus seem to  
depend less on boulders and more on trees  
as a place of protection. This makes 'em  
easier to shoot. One golden mantle-  
ground-squirrel was also taken by Bloedel  
in a rat trap among the rocks near  
camp. The only honest-to-god hibernating  
animal here seems to be the Marmots  
which have vanished. Chipmunks and ground  
squirrels seem to stay out whenever the  
weather is warm. The chipmunk skins ~~were~~ <sup>were</sup>  
not especially fat. We collected frogs  
(Rana boylei) from the creek and near by pools

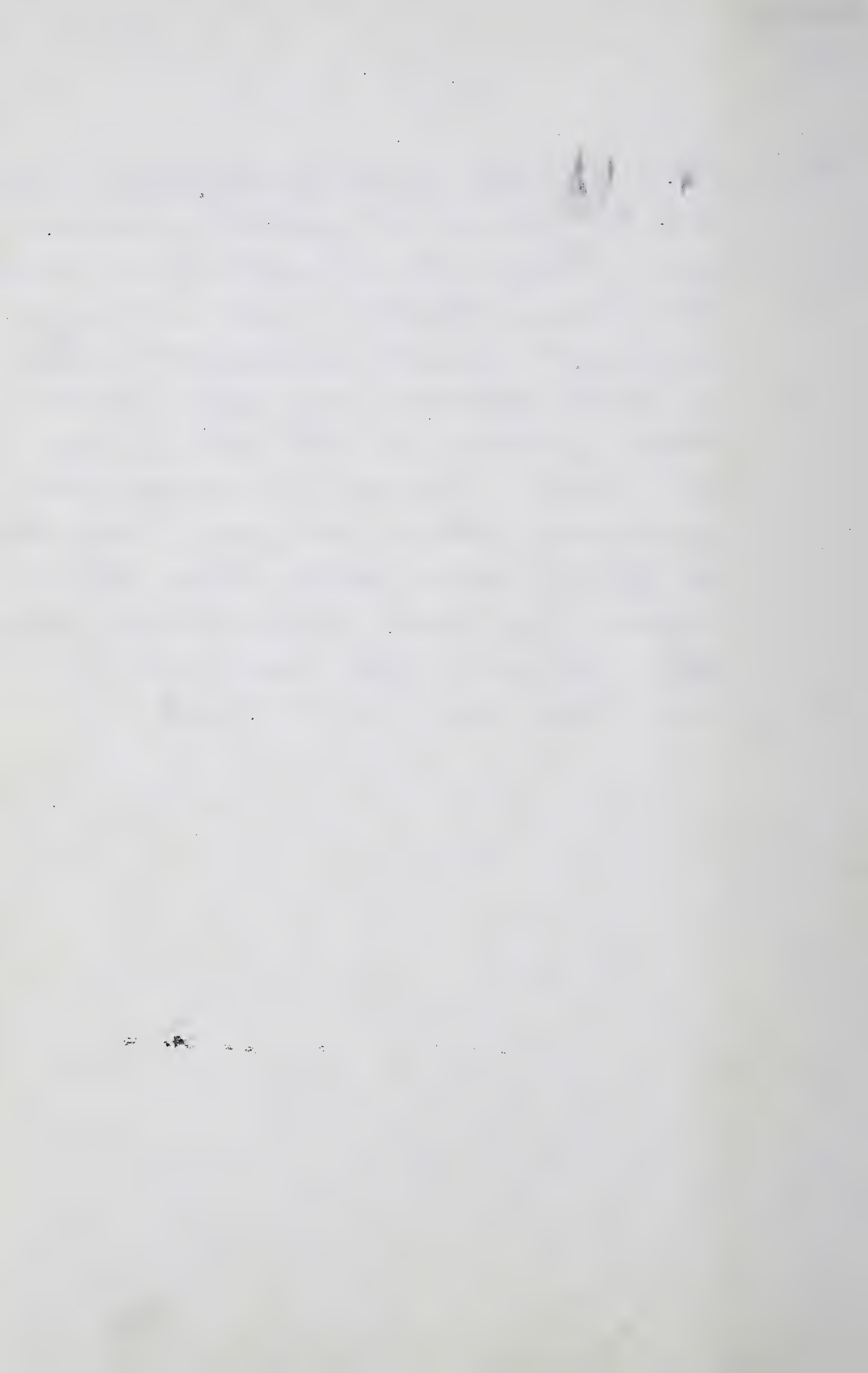


S. D. Landry  
1951

Journal

10

Nov 7 Sage Hen Creek, 3mi. N.W. Hobart Mills, Nevada Co., Calif.  
and these animals were apparently as active as  
ever. although the creek water was not much  
above freezing temperature. I put one frog in a  
glass jar out of water overnight and it froze  
to death. Returned to camp after chipmunk  
hunting, packed up and left, after skinning  
out another chipmunk, also amoenus shot  
by Cogswell with a shot-gun. Pearson bent  
his efforts to capturing water shrews with no  
success. They should be here but no one has  
taken any yet. Left Truckee at 4:30  
and Arrived home about 9:20.



S.O. Landry  
1952

Journal.

1

May 15,

Arletta, 5 m. S.W. Gig Harbor, Pierce Co., Washington

Arrived here last night with my wife, her brother, mother, and father. This is the property of Raymond Bacon, on Puget Sound. Wooded, coniferous and deciduous trees. A fir (~~the~~ species?) seems to be the dominant tree. The weather was a bit rainy this morning but it has cleared up and now the top of Mount Rainier is plainly visible across the Sound. I have set 10 museum specials out in the woods all day, hoping to get some chipmunks, but without any luck. Mr. + Mrs. Bacon tell me that, there used to be chipmunks on the place but that they are no longer very common. This would indicate that perhaps, a different successional stage, is now present in the woods. There are cleared fields and orchards here, about 1 acre deep in grass, so that the prognosis for Microtus is good. I will move and re-set the traps tonight.

I picked up 3 dead Allen's Hummingbirds in between the panes of a window in the "Apple House", an old shed where apples are stored. What on earth would make these Hummers attempt to get in there, I can't imagine, but I will keep them all as skeletons, since they are a bit far gone for skins. They seem reasonably



S.O. Landry  
1952

Journal

2

May 15

Arletta, 5 mi S.W. Gig Harbor, Pierce Co., Washington  
fresh, and I do not doubt that they were  
caught in here this spring. The prevailing  
deciduous plant in the woods is Madrone  
(Arctostaphylos). The firs are about 50 feet tall  
~~but~~ so this is undoubtedly cut over land.  
Mr. Bacon tells me that "Pine Squirrels"  
are common here and that they climb into  
trees and cut down the "pine" cones in the  
winter. <sup>This must be Tamiasciurus hudsonicus.</sup>  
~~Since this Tamiasciurus does not occur~~  
~~here, and since Mr. Bacon also describes~~  
~~them as "ground squirrels", this must refer~~  
~~to Citellus beecheyi.~~ This has been a beautiful  
spring day, temperature in about the 60's. with  
a very slight breeze blowing. The nights are  
a little cooler. The haze has gradually burned  
off during the day. A spotted Towhee and a  
pair of Song Sparrows have been playing  
around the back porch here while I have  
been writing. This morning I was  
awakened by a Song Sparrow who got in  
my window. These Sparrows seem a bit more  
reddish, slightly larger and ~~to~~ have a somewhat  
more prominent eye-streak than the birds  
of Berkeley. The songs of Song Sparrows are  
so variable, that hypothetical differences  
of song between races are not ~~worth~~  
reporting.



S.O. Landry  
1952

Journal

3

May 16. Arletta, 5 mi SW Gig Harbor, Pierce co., Washington -  
Picked up the traps this morning. 4 Peromyscus  
maniculatus austerus and 1 Clethrionomys  
californicus occidentalis. This last was caught  
in an old, weak trap and was still alive. I  
put up all of these and then moved the traps  
to a grassy spot in an attempt to get Microtus.  
None of the ♀ animals showed any signs of  
embryos, even if I have not noted the fact  
on the label. Of course, this is not enough of  
a sample to tell with, but this seems to me  
rather remarkable. It suggests that Peromyscus  
may breed later in the year up here.

May 17 collected the traps. No mice. Mr. Bacon tells  
me that coons are plentiful, and occasionally  
bother his chickens. Bear have been seen in  
the woods not far from here. This would  
indicate fairly undisturbed conditions. The  
woods around here are full of burrows which  
seem to run back shallowly under the  
surface of the ground. Occasionally they  
get out into open fields but in the woods  
they are commonest. This is almost certainly  
Aplodontia. I ~~was~~



S. Landry  
1952

## Journal

June 7 Sage Hen Creek, 3 mi NW Hobart Mills, Nevada Co. Calif.

Arrived at Truckee at noon. Met by Bob Hoffman who is up here permanently now (for the summer). We arrived here a little after 2:00 and immediately began walking around looking for chipmunks.

I shot a chickaree off a rock beside the road. He was a ♂ in full breeding condition. He had the most enormous testicles I ever saw on a rodent. Bob went out while I was skinning the Tamiasciurus and shot a Eutamias speciosus. It was also in full breeding condition. I am using 16 gauge size 7½ shot and I fear that even this is really too much for chipmunks. This individual's skull was all but completely smashed. The wariness of chipmunks seems to vary tremendously. When we were here last June, Fields and I could easily get within 30 yards of a chipmunk. Those we shot, we got at very close ranges. Similarly, in November, we did not have any trouble getting within shooting range. In fact, we got some we missed the first time, who came out to curs at us. Today however, chipmunks ran and hid when we approached within 75-100 yds. and a shot at this range is extremely tough, even with 16 gauge. We are going to try Museum Specials for them tomorrow. Rat traps, which Hoffman has been using, get felled



S. Landry  
1952

## Journal

June 7 Sage Hen Creek, 3 mi NW Hobart Mills, Nevada Co., Calif.  
up with Golden-Mantled Ground Squirrels. If a Citellus gets in a Museum Special, it certainly won't kill him and he will probably pull out of it. The marmots are out in force. We saw 3-4 of them diving for their holes. I will collect one for a skeleton tomorrow. We set out 28 museum specials and 2 little house-mouse type traps, the latter baited with squirrel carcasses for shrews. The museum specials are set in the wet grassy meadow, mostly in Microtus runs which are far more numerous than last year. The meadow has been heavily flooded by the melting of this year's record snows. We noticed 1 young buck deer in the fields as we were setting traps at dusk, or rather it observed us. It was quite tame and advanced across the open field to about 100 yds from us. Through Bob's glasses I could see its ribs sticking out. The winter has been very tough on deer! Also at this time we saw a Horned owl flying over the field. Also many coon tracks in the mud around camp. Some skunk (?) and, of course, marmots. Birds today - Chipping sparrow, Western Tanager ♀, Pewees, Ruby-Crowned Kinglet, Robin, Juncos, Williamson Sap-sucker ♀.

June 8 1 Peromyscus maniculatus & 2 Microtus montanus traps.



Landry, S. O.

New Mexico, July 6 - Sept. 14, 1952

Catalog nos. 91-292

Journal



S.O. Landry  
1952

## Catalogue

Aug 11 1 1/2 mi NE Chama, 10,000', Rio Arriba Co, New Mexico  
~~Sambetti~~

91 *Parus atricapillus* ♂ wt. 12.4 gms.

92 *Dendroica auduboni* ♂ wt. 15.2 gms.

93 *Peromyscus maniculatus* ♂ 147-61-19-16 - wt. 17.5 gms. Testis 10mm

94 *Eutamias* — ♀ 216-88-30-17 wt. 60.0 gms.

EXCH.  
COLL.

95 *Nuthatch* ♀? No wt.

Testis 20mm

96 *Tamiasciurus fremonti* ♂ 311-107-48-27 wt. 23.2 gms.



20. Landry  
1952

## Catalogue

Aug 11 11 1/2 mi NE Chama → 10,000 ft, Rio Arriba Co, New Mexico

97 *Eutamias* — <sup>imm.</sup> ♂ 217-97-32-16 wt. 57.3 gms.

98 *Parus gambelli*  
~~*atricapillus*~~ ♀ wt. 11.2 gms.

Aug 12 99 *Perisoreus canadensis* wt. 82.2 gms. ♂ Adult.

100 " " wt. 74.2 gms. ♀ Adult

101 *Sphyrapicus thyroideus* No weight ♀

~~102 *Sphyrapicus thyroideus*~~

102 *Eutamias* — ♂ 198-89-30-16 wt. 45.3 gms.

103 *Dendroica auduboni* ♂ wt. 13.1 gms Adult

104 *Regulus calendula* ♀ <sup>imm.</sup> ~~at~~ No wt.

Aug 13 105 *Citellus lateralis* ♀ 291-99-42-20 wt. 190 gms. No enb.

106 " " ♀ 270-95-39-18 wt. 180 gms.

107 *Clethrionomys gapperi* ♀ 125-35-18-14 wt 19.9 gms.

108 *Peromyscus maniculatus* ♀ 157-62-19-18 wt. 23.6 gms.

Aug 14 109 *Thomomys* — ♀ 208-56-26-7 wt. 100.4 gms.

110 *Sialia* ♂ Ad wt. 31.5 gms.

EXCH.

COLL.

111 *Junco* ♂ Ad No wt.

Aug 15 112 *Sorex palustris* ♀ 157-81-21-6 wt. 13.2 gms.

113 *Clethrionomys gapperi* ♂ 121-36-17-13 wt. 16.8 gms. Testis 9 mm.

114 *Peromyscus maniculatus* ♂ 155-65-20-19 wt. 19.5 gms. Testis 12. mm

115 *Tamiasciurus fremonti* ♀ <sup>115</sup> 276-~~115~~-47-18 wt. 141 gms.

116 *Loxia curvirostra* ♀ No weight

EXCH.

COLL.

117 *Empidonax difficilis* wt. 11.5 gms.

Aug 16 118 *Microtus longicaudus* ♀ 180-42-19-14 wt. 28.4 gms.

119 *Clethrionomys gapper* ♂ <sup>18</sup> 111-23-~~18~~-13 wt. 17.0 gms.

120 *Peromyscus maniculatus* ♂ 154-64-19-18 wt. 21.3 gms

121 " " ♂ 144-65-21-18 wt. 17.1 gms.

122 " " ♂ 153-62-19-23 wt.



S. O. Landry  
1952

## Catalogue

Aug 16 11 1/2 mi NE Chama, 10,000 ft, Rio Arriba Co, New Mexico

123 *Sphyrapicus thyroideus* ♂ wt. 66.6 gms.

Aug 17, 124 *Eutamias* ♀ 183-60-31-17 wt. 48.6 gms.

125 wt. 2.8 gms.

Aug 20 3 mi S.W. Tres Piedras, 9000 feet, Rio Arriba Co, New Mexico

126 *Spizella passerina* ♂ imm. wt. 11.1 gms.

127 " " ♀? imm. wt. 12.1 gms.

128 *Vireo gilvus* ♂ imm. wt. 13.3 gms

129 *Troglodytes aedon* ♂ imm. wt. 12.9 gms.

130 *Junco caniceps* ♂ imm. wt. 21.4 gms.

Aug 21 131 *Cyanocitta stellaris* ♂ ad. wt. 128.8 gms.

<sup>Dryobates</sup>  
132 ~~*Cotaptes cafer*~~ ♂ wt. 68.4 gms.

133 *Peromyscus (truei?)* ♂ 170-69-20-21 wt. 20.4 gms Testis 9mm

134 " *maniculatus* ♂ 146-54-19-18 wt. 16.8 gms.

135 " " ♂ 159-67-19-16 wt. 18.4 gms.

136 *Eutamias minimus* ♀ 184-76-30-11 wt. 40.4 gms.

137 " " ♀ 201-93-31-16 wt. 41.6 gms

138 *Sitta pygmaea* ♀ ad. wt. 10.3 gms.

EXCH. COLL.

Aug 22 139 *Vireo gilvus* ♂ imm wt. 11.7 gms. (badly shot up)

140 *Spinus pinus* ♀ imm. wt. 11.4 gms.

141 *Sitta pygmaea* ♂ ad. wt. 9.5 gms.

142 *Junco caniceps* ♂ imm. wt 18.9 gms.

143 *Citellus lateralis* ♀ 272-88-39-18 wt. 255 gms.

144 *Peromyscus maniculatus* ♂ 154-63-21-17 wt. 19.2 gms.

Aug 23 145 *Cyanocitta stellaris* ♀ ad. wt. 122 gms.

146 *Hedymeles melanocephalus* ♀ imm. No wt.

147 *Dendroica graciae* ♀ imm. wt. 7.5 gms.

EXCH.  
COLL.

148 " *townsendi* ♂ ad wt. 9.8 gms. (fat)



S.O. Landry  
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## Catalogue

Aug 23 3 mi SW Tres Piedras, 9,000 ft, Rio Arriba Co, New Mexico

149 Dendroica townsendi ♀ ad. wt. 9.5 gms.

150 Wilsonia pusilla ♂ ad wt. 8.0 gms.

Aug 24 151 Peromyscus ♀ 159-69-20-19 wt. 21.9 gms.

152 Chlorura chlorura ♀? imm. wt. 29.4 gms.

EXCH. COLL. 153 Wilsonia pusilla ♂? ad. wt. unknown.

154 Colaptes cafer ♀ wt. 13.5 gms.

155 ? (Young bird) ♂? imm. wt. 25.1 gms.

EXCH. COLL. 156 Empidonax — ? ad. No wt.

Aug 25 157 Microtus ——— ♂ 133-44-19-12 wt. 19.5 gms.

158 Peromyscus <sup>maniculatus</sup> ~~flavescens~~ ♂ 158-66-22-19 wt. 18.4 gms.

159 " truei ♀ 152-62-22-20 wt. 24.8 gms.

160 " maniculatus ♀ 161-65-20-18 wt. 24.5 gms.

161 " " ♂ 150-64-19-20 wt. 17.8 gms.

162 Junco caniceps ♂ ad. wt. 21.0 gms.

163 " " ♀ ad. wt. 20.9 gms.

Jemez Creek, 6 mi NW Blans, 8500 ft, Sandoval Co, New Mexico

Aug 27 164 Sorex ——— ♀ 109-40-12-7 wt. 4.3 gms

165 Peromyscus (boylii?) ♂ 172-72-22-18 wt. 24.6 gms.

166 " " ♂ 156-66-21-20 wt. 18.7 gms.

167 " maniculatus ♀ 139-59-19-16 wt. 14.8 gms.

168 " maniculatus ♂ 147-66-21-16 wt. 16.1 gms.

169 Wilsonia pusilla ♂ ad wt. 7.6 gms.

170 Troglodytes aedon ♀ ad wt. 11.1 gms.

171 Tamiasciurus fremarti ♀ 339-137-50-25 wt. 19.8 gms.

Aug 28 172 Sorex ——— ♀ 90-40-11-8 wt. 4.4 gms.

173 " " ♀ 106-42-12-8 wt. 4.4 gms.

174 Microtus montanus ♀ 153-42-19-16 wt. 43.1 gms.

175 Eutamias ——— ♀



S.O. Landry  
1952

# Catalogue

8

Aug 27 Jemez Creek, 6 mi NW Bland, 8500 ft. Sandoval Co., New Mexico

176 Eutamias \_\_\_\_\_ ♀ 212-99-31-17 wt.

177 Phrynosoma, young

178 " "

179 " "

180 " adult  
Sandia Pueblo, 6 mi S Bernillo, 5500 ft, Sandoval Co., New Mexico

Aug 30, 181 Wilsonia pusilla ♂ ad. wt. 9.5 gms

EXCH.  
COLL. 182 Vermivora virginiae ♂ ad. wt. 8.5 gms.

183 Wilsonia pusilla ♂ imm. NO wt!

~~184 Wilsonia pusilla ad wt 8.1 gms.~~

184 Wilsonia pusilla 8.0 gms. ♂? imm. } Shot by R.T.B.

185 " " ♂ ad. wt. 7.8 gms.

Sep 1 186 Perognathus flavus ♂ 112-52-15-6 Wt. 7.5 gms.

187 Scaphiopus

188 " "

189 " "

190 " "

191 " "

192 " "

EXCH.  
COLL. 193 Wilsonia pusilla ♂ ad. No wt.

194 Empidonax difficilis ♂ Wt. 12.0 gms.

EXCH.  
COLL. 195 Wilsonia pusilla ♂ imm. wt. 6.7 gms.

196 Zenaidura ♀ No wt!

Sept 2, 197 Perognathus flavus ♂ 112-50-16-6 Wt. 6.9 gms.

198 " " ♂ 117-51-16-6 wt. 7.3 gms

199 " " ♂ 118-51-17-7 Wt. 7.6 gms.

EXCH.  
COLL. 200 Wilsonia pusilla ♂ ad Wt. 7.8 gms.

EXCH.  
COLL. 201 Dendroica townsendi ♂ ad. Wt. 9.2 gms.



S.O. Landry  
1952

## Catalogue

Sept 2 Sandia Pueblo, (mi S Bernalillo, 5,500 ft, Sandoval Co, New Mexico)

202 *Dendroica aestiva* ♂ imm. wt. 9.3 gms.

~~202 *Dendroica townsendi* ad. wt. 10.2 gms.~~

203 *Wilsonia pusilla* - ♂

skeleton

204

~~Discarded - Rotten.~~

*Wilsonia pusilla* ♀

~~205 *Dendroica townsendi* Discarded~~

206 *Dendroica townsendi* ?

Sept 3 1 mi N Santa Fe, Santa Fe Co, New Mexico

207 ~~192~~ - *Peromyscus truei* ♀ 192-94-25-26

208 " *maniculatus* ♂ 137-65-21-19

Sept 4 6 mi E Truchas, 10,000 ft, Rio Arriba Co, Co, New Mexico

209 (~~*Microtus longicaudus*~~ *gambeli* ?) ♂ 143-49-20-17 wt. 24.1 gms.

210 " " ♂ 136 ~~44~~-20-12 wt. 23.3 gms. Testis 6 mm.

211 *Peromyscus maniculatus* ♂ 141-63-20-17 wt. 16.9 gms.

212 " " ♀ 141-55-20-18 wt. 18.0 gms.

213 " " ♂ 151-61-21-19 wt. 19.3 gms.

214 *Picoides tridactylus* ♀ wt. 54.0 gms.

215 *Tamiasciurus fremonti* ♀ 334-133-49-25 wt 248 gms.

EXCH.  
COLL. 216 *Wilsonia pusilla* ♂ ad. wt. 7.6 gms.

Sept 5 217 *Junco caniceps* ♂ imm. wt. 20.4 gms

218 *Microtus longicaudus* ♂ 133-39-19-12 wt. 20.2 gms.

219 *Eutamias amoenus* ?) ♂ 218-92-32-16 wt. 46.1 gms

220 *Tamiasciurus fremonti* ♀ 293-117-50-24 wt. 137 gms.

221 " " ♀ 302-112-48-26 wt. 161 gms.

222 *Eutamias (amoenus)* ?) ♂ 193-<sup>90</sup>~~100~~-31-15 wt. 43.1 gms.

223 " " ♂ 202-86-31-16 wt 48.8 gms.

224 " " ♀ 200-82-29-14 wt. 51.4 gms.

225 *Troglodytes aedon* ♂ imm. wt. 10.1 gms.



S.O. Landry  
1952

## Catalogue

Sept 6 6 mi E Truchas 10,000 ft, Rio Arriba Co, New Mexico

226 *Wilsonia pusilla* ♂ imm. wt. 7.8 gms.

227 " " ♂ imm. wt. 7.6 gms.

228 *Regulus satrapa* ♀ imm. wt. 5.6 gms.

229 " *calendula* ♂ ad. No wt.

230 *Eutamias (amoenus?)* ♂ 199-87-32-17

Sept 7 231 *Myotis* \_\_\_\_\_ ♀ 109-46-10-<sup>n-12</sup><sub>c-10</sub> wt. 8.9 gms

232 *Microtus longicaudus* ♀ No measurements

233 " " ♂ 162-53-<sup>22</sup>~~19~~-20 wt. 37.7 gms.

234 " " ♂ 169-60-20-12 wt. 33.1 gms.

235 " " ♀ 173-60-20-13 wt. 38.4 gms.

~~236 *Peromyscus maniculatus* ♂~~

236 *Eutamias (amoenus?)* ♀ 215-98-33-14 wt. 49.6 gms.

237 *Microtus longicaudus* ♀ 178-61-20-13 wt. 56.5 gms.  
skeleton

238 " " ♀ 126-54-19-14 wt. 42.7 gms.

Sept 8 239 *Hylocichla* \_\_\_\_\_ ♂ imm. wt. 33.6 gms.

240 " " ♀ imm. wt. 39.9 gms.

241 *Junco* \_\_\_\_\_? ♀ imm. wt. 17.4 gms.

242 *Wilsonia pusilla* \_\_\_\_\_ wt. 8.2 gms.

243 *Sorex* \_\_\_\_\_ ♂ 103-38-~~12~~-7 wt. 6.7 gms.  
skeleton

244 *Eutamias* \_\_\_\_\_ ♀ No measurement

245 " " ♂ ~~(183)~~-59-33-17 wt. 49.1 gms.  
skeleton

246 *Microtus longicaudus* ♀ 175-59-18-12 wt. 44.6 gms.  
skeleton

247 " " ♀ 171-59-19-12 wt. 33.3 gms.

248 " " ♂ 177-51-17-12 wt. 45.7 gms.  
skeleton

Sept 9 16 mi NE Pojoaque 8750 ft, Santa Fe Co, New Mexico

249 *Eutamias (amoenus?)* ♀ <sup>203</sup>~~203~~-90-31-17 wt. 49.4 gms.

250 " " ♀ 216-97-33-17 wt. 50.7 gms.



S.O. Landry  
1952

# Catalogue

Sept 9 16 mi NE Pojoaque, 8750 ft, Santa Fe Co, New Mexico

251 *Eutamias (amoenus?)* ♂ 212-98-32-18 wt. 46.4 gms.

252 *Peromyscus maniculatus* ♀ 164-76-<sup>20</sup>19-19 wt. 24.5 gms.

253 *Junco caniceps* ad. wt. 20.4 gms.

254 *Hylocichla* ——— ♂ imm. wt. 32.7 gms.

255 " ——— ♂ ad. wt. 29.1 gms.

Sept 10 256 *Eptesicus fuscus* ♂ 106-44-12-<sup>n-15</sup>c-13 wt. 17.4 gms.  
she had 2 plumage.

257 *Wilsonia pusilla* ♀ ad. wt. 7.9 gms. (Sex checked by 3 people!)

258 " " ♀ ad. wt. 7.5 gms.

259 " " ♀ ad. wt. 7.9 gms.

EXCH.  
COLL. 260 *Dendroica townsendi* ? imm. wt. 9.1 gms.

Sept 10 261 *Peromyscus maniculatus* ♀ 170-76-20-19 wt. 36.4 gms

262 *Regulus calendula* ♂? ad. wt. 6.4 gms.

263 *Dendroica auduboni* ♀ ad. wt. 11.2 gms.

264 " " ♂ imm. wt. 10.8 gms.

EXCH.  
COLL. 265 " " ♀? imm. wt. 10.6 gms.

EXCH.  
COLL. 266 *Junco caniceps* ♂ ad. wt. 17.9 gms.

Sept 12 267 *Peromyscus maniculatus* ♂ ~~158~~ 158-67-20-18 wt. 22.8 gms.

268 " (maniculatus?) ♀ 142-63-20-19 wt. 21.0 gms.

269 " " ♀ 145-62-20-18 wt. 21.0 gms.

270 *Eutamias (amoenus?)* ♂ 215-92-31-19 wt. 46.1 gms.

271 *Dryobates williamsoni* ♂ wt. 48.4 gms.

272 *Regulus calendula* ♀ imm. wt. 6.2 gms.

273 *Parus gambeli* wt. 10.6 gms.  
1 mi S Bernardo, 5,000 ft, Socorro Co, New Mexico

Sept 14 274 *Peromyscus* ——— ♀ 187-82-23-19 wt. 34.6 gms.

275 *Spiza americana* ♂ imm. wt. 25.8 gms.

276 *Agelaius phoeniceus* ♂ imm wt. 62.9 gms

277 *Geothlypis trichas* wt. 10.4 gms.



S.O. Landry  
1952

# Catalogue

Sept 14 1 mi S Bernardo, 5,000 ft, Socorro Co, New Mexico

278 *Spizella breweri*. wt. 13.1gms

279 *Rana* \_\_\_\_\_

280 " \_\_\_\_\_

281 " \_\_\_\_\_

Sept 15 282 *Peromyscus* \_\_\_\_\_ ♀ 184-82-22-18

283 *Rana catesbeiana*

284 " "

285 " "

286 " "

287 " "

288 " "

289 " "

290 " "

291 " "

292 " *pipiens*



Journal



P. D. Lavelley  
1952

## Journal

July 6 Metairie, Jefferson Parish, Louisiana Set out about 27  
mouse traps + 5 rat traps in field + wood edge and  
on into the woods. This region is fast being built up so  
that in a few more years there will be little woods left.  
This spot is at the edge of a playground, where the grass is  
uncut. The woods are the usual <sup>south</sup> Louisiana deciduous trees,  
chiefly hackberry, live oak, (Quercus virginiana)  
Black gum, + osage orange. This area is about 12 feet  
above sea level, and is in fact, called, the Metairie ridge. I  
am hoping to get Peromyscus gossypinus, Reithrodontomys  
humilis, and perhaps R. fulvescens. Also Sigmodon  
or P. leucopus might be here. Also a good chance  
for Blarina. This place is not far from the Metairie  
Park Country Day School, the Metairie Golf club  
and my trap line runs almost up to the old  
Illinois Central R.R. tracks (I think that is the line)  
This place is near Woodbine Avenue, and Duplessis  
streets. That should fix it pretty accurately. The soil  
is a rich black humous and is riddled with  
crawfish holes. Cottontail rabbits are quite numerous.  
(Sylvilagus auduboni?)

July 7 Picked up traps. 4 mice covered with ants. The skins  
were completely ruined. Saved the skeletons, however.  
If trapping is done here again, I would pick up the  
catch at 2 hour intervals throughout the night.  
The catch turned out to be all Mus musculus although  
they had white feet and bicolored tails so that I at  
first took them for Peromyscus.



S.O. Landry  
1952

# Journal

1.

Aug 11 11 1/2 mi NE Chama 10,000 ft, Rio Arriba Co

New Mexico We left Berkeley on the 4th but owing to various delays, auto accidents etc. we only arrived here late yesterday afternoon. This country is only a few miles south of the Colorado line. We entered this place from Cumbres Pass, Colorado. We are about a mile or so from the uppermost reaches of the Rio Brazos. The country here consists almost entirely of spruce (sp?) with a great deal of open grassy meadow. I cannot decide what determines the distribution of the spruce and grass, neither slope, exposure or altitude appear to have much to do with it. We set out 43 museum special mouse traps last night, the resultant catch, 1 Peromyscus maniculatus. He was taken in the spruce forest. We are camped beside a small stream which ultimately joins the Brazos, after cutting to the south. We are just at the edge of ~~the~~ a considerable stretch of spruce, and a smaller patch of grass. Part of that is boggy with distinctly different vegetation. This site is part of the Carson National Forest, but the Brazos itself is on private land. All of this country is grazed by sheep. Their footprints and excrement are everywhere. However, they



S.O. Landry  
1952

2.

## Journal

Aug 11

11 1/2 mi NE Chama

10,000 ft. Rio Arriba

Co., New Mexico.

do not seem to have overgrazed. It has rained intermittently but not very hard ever since we got here. This morning I started out up the hill from camp to the west. This forms a ridge about 200 feet high, ~~which~~ ~~separates the~~ ~~brush~~ which runs north + south ~~along the ridge~~. The most common birds to be seen were juncos and chicadees. I collected 3 of the latter and 2 juncos. They are all moulting. The juncos seemed to be predominantly ~~young~~ young ones. I was unable to get a shot at an adult, at all. Ruby crowned Kinglets are fairly common, I collected 2 of those. Also, I red-bearded nut-cracker. I heard tons more of these. Hellars jays are in the spruce, as also are Canada jays. I took a couple of shots at both of these but without result. Red Shafted Flickers are very much in evidence. Numerous woodpecker nest holes are to be found in the dead spruce snags. Presumably these are flickers, since they are very large. I noticed 1 smaller woodpecker which I could not identify certainly, but which was apparently a Hairy woodpecker.

The hillside is, in places, literally riddled with gopher holes. We have



S.O. Landry  
1952

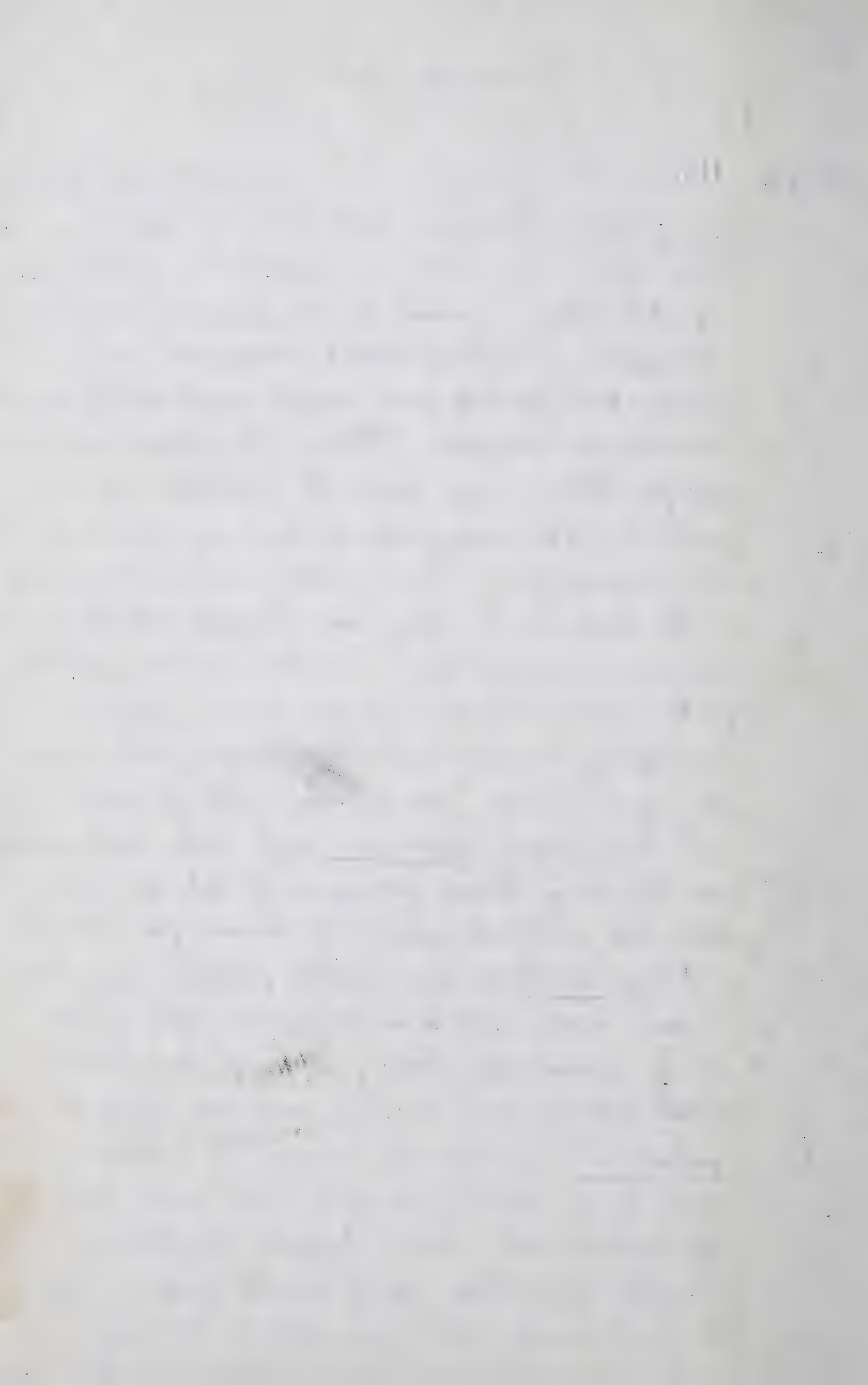
Journal

3

Aug 11. 11 1/2 mi NE Chama 10,000 ft Rio Arriba  
Co., New Mexico not ~~set~~ any gopher  
traps yet. I shot 2 chipmunks, Eutamias  
(quadrivittatus?) and 1 ~~chickadee~~ Tamiasciurus  
fremonti. Both of these animals are  
quite vociferous and will vigorously scold  
us if we disturb them. The chipmunks are  
quite tame, and may be easily taken  
with a .38 ax or even a .22. ax.  
The squirrels are only a little more wary, but  
on the other hand, they are louder. Rabbit  
sign is very plentiful. Other members of the  
party have collected snow-shoe hares.  
The droppings are found for the most part, among  
the grass. Never far out in the fields.

We have heard horned-owls both last night  
and tonight. Ward managed to interest him,  
but could not call him close enough for a shot.

Turkey vultures are quite plentiful up here.  
I have neither heard or seen any frogs in the  
ponds + streams up here. Bowman has taken  
Clethrionomys in his traps, and also Sorex  
palustris. Just at the moment it is raining  
heavily so that I do not know what kind  
of luck I will have. I left the traps in  
exactly the same spots as last night. They  
are baited with oat meal, which I have never  
used before. Walnuts might be better in this



S.O. Jolley  
1952

# Journal

4

Aug 11

11 1/2 mi NE Chama 10,000 ft. Rio Arriba  
Co., New Mexico, night. Yesterday, in searching for  
our campsite, we came upon a Goshawk perched in  
a tree about 50 feet from the road. Nobody had  
a gun out so, he went uncollected.

The mammal life at this high level, is not  
especially plentiful. It was much richer a couple  
of thousand feet below this. We camped a  
couple of weeks ago, near Los Brazos, just  
north of Tierra Amarilla. There we noticed  
numerous Citellus lateralis, Chipmunks, Cynomys  
(in the open fields beside the road.) We really  
should dig down and collect these. We did  
a little Herp. collecting down there, pulling in  
a couple of Ambystomas and a Bufo. This  
high country is relatively slim pickings.

I should add an Audubon Warbler #.  
The birds which I collected.

Aug 12. Checked the traps this morning. It had rained  
very heavily during the night and several of  
them were sprung. 1 immature Peromyscus  
mammalester out of 42 traps. We had gotten  
up fairly late and the sun was well up  
when I got out into the field. I went south  
north toward the New Mexico line. over  
a slight rise. Another larger stream than  
the one we are on flows north here, and  
presumably drains into the Brazos



S.O. Jensen  
1957

Journal

5

Aug 12 11 1/2 mi NE Chama, 10,000 ft, Rio Arriba Co, New Mexico  
in Colorado. The country over here was more open than where I was yesterday. I followed the ridge along the creek. Not only spruce + fir but several small aspen groves were along my route of march. Chipmunks were numerous and tame. I could have easily collected several with a .22 ax at about 15 feet. The chipmunks were mostly in amongst the spruce, with holes in under logs. There are a great many fallen and rotting logs in this woods. ~~Today~~ I caught 1 chipmunk in a museum specim after run-up. It was an old one, I would not have believed that it would hold him, but it killed him dead. I seldom see these chipmunks in the trees and never over 8 feet off the ground. If they are amoenus, then they are quite different in this than the amoenus of Sage Hen Creek, which I frequently have seen high in lodge pole pines. I noticed 2 of them chasing each other in a little spruce glade. They were quite close (about 25 feet) from to me and did not seem to notice me at all. They did not as a rule chatter at me until I fired the shot-gun. The principal diet of these chipmunks would seem to be spruce cones, although I have not found anything in their pouches yet.



J.O. Fennelly  
1952

# Journal

6

Aug 12 11 1/2 mi. NE Chama, 10,000 ft, Rio Arriba Co, New Mexico

I collected, between 6:30 - 9:00 a.m.:

1 Ruby Crowned Kinglet, 1 Audubon Warbler, 1  
Williamson Sapsucker and 2 Canada Jays.

The kinglet I collected in a little Aspen grove on  
The side of the slope, about 75 yards from the  
creek. A great many birds were in here. Chickadees  
were thick. I saw at least 2 Audubon's  
warblers One of which was in pretty good  
plumage, so I collected it. I saw one  
other warbler, apparently a pileolated warbler  
which I shot at but missed. At any rate  
it had a yellow belly. This bird stayed up in  
the tops of the aspens, about 30 feet up.

The sapsucker was also collected in aspen,  
in a 2<sup>nd</sup> grove a little further north.

I shot at a red shafted flicker at about  
50 yds but missed. Western <sup>wood</sup> ~~phoebe~~ <sup>pewees</sup> were  
plentiful all over this area. They would  
allow me to approach to within about  
30 yards but then they would fly. However,  
they sometimes flew to me to much  
closer distances. These birds were very  
actively feeding and calling. ~~The~~

The two Canada Jays I collected in  
the grass near the edge of the spruce about  
1/2 mi. North of camp. These are the  
most unwary jays I have ever seen. I



O. Seneby  
1952

## Journal

7

Aug 12 <sup>1 1/2 mi NE</sup> ~~Chama~~, Chama, 10,000 ft., Rio Arriba Co, New Mexico  
shot at one with a .22 ax at about 20 feet.  
It flew away a few feet. and then flew to  
the ground and commenced feeding in the  
grass. I shot it there. The other one  
was in a spruce a few feet up. When I took  
a bead on it, it flew down and I assassinated it  
in the grass as well. These birds were adult  
♂ + ♀. Was the pair bond still present or was  
this just chance?

On my way back to camp, I went down  
to the creek bed, and walked along there.  
At a spot about 300 yds from camp.  
there is a rocky slope, about 100 feet long  
and 50 feet wide. This is about the only <sup>rocky</sup> area  
I have seen here. ~~Down the~~ It is in the  
middle of a greeny meadow. ~~Down the~~  
stream on the other side were numerous  
porcupine barkings, some of them fairly  
fresh. They were all in small spruce trees  
at less than 20 feet tall. Is the adult  
spruce bark distasteful to them? Porkeys  
like rocky areas to den in and it is quite  
possible that he is still there. I suggested  
to Ward that we trap him, but, he was  
unenthusiastic.

I set a line of Museum specials, 642 of 'em  
in the spruce woods just south of here. It



10. Lenzburg  
1952

8.

## Journal

Aug 12 11 1/2 mi NE Chama, Rio Arriba Co, New Mexico.  
was raining at the time, so I could set none in  
the pen. Bournan caught a Clethrionomys  
and a Zapus last night, and ~~for~~ Terry Russell  
a Thomomys, Terry also ~~got~~ dug out an  
Ambystoma from a gopher hole. The soil ~~of~~ here  
is deep and loamy.

I have yet to see a live rabbit, although  
sign is plentiful. I saw one bat flying  
this evening. Terry and Ward took a shot  
at the great horned owl which has been  
hooting around here (and still is). They missed.  
It flew over the clearing on the way to  
the river. A 2<sup>nd</sup> owl ~~also~~ also perched  
in a tree, followed it. We also saw a  
big Buteo (species?) also a Goshawk  
flew across the clearing from North to  
South at the North edge.

Aug. 13 Picked up the traps this morning. 2 Peromyscus  
maniculatus and 1 Clethrionomys gapperi.  
We got another late start. It did not rain  
last night, for a wonder. I started off to the East,  
up the big hill which overlooks camp and  
dominates the countryside. The slope facing camp  
is rocky but covered with a large aspen grove.  
There is a good deal of spruce and fir lower  
down, but up toward the peak, where the slope  
is steep, aspen seems to take over. The alouise



S.O. Landry  
1952

Journal

9

Aug 13 11 1/2 mi NE Chama, 10,000 ft, Rio Arriba Co, New Mexico  
of pikas in this rocky stuff is rather surprising. I picked up an owl pellet (presumably horned owl) about 1/2 way up in an aspen grove. It contained the hind end of a gopher. From the top of the hill, you can see the country pretty well. I must correct one impression of the country. There ~~is~~ only 1 creek near camp not 2, it turns at the base of this hill and flows north. It is a bit wider down by the porcupine gnawing described above. Rabbit droppings were numerous in this aspen wood. The slope near the top of the hill is quite steep. Chickadees were numerous in the trees. I noticed 1 turkey vulture soaring across the ~~sage~~ valley. Also 2 crows. They saw me and veered off so that I could <sup>not</sup> get a shot. The top of the hill flattens out into a little park-like meadow. Red-shafted flickers were abundant up here. Trees are both aspen and spruce. Western pewees were up here too. The eastern side of the hill is rocky and grassy. Chipmunks were numerous here as were Golden-mantled ground squirrels. I collected 2 of these with half loads. The 2<sup>nd</sup> one had ducked behind a rock and I had to wait for it to come out. 3 cross-bills flew over head. to the south-east, and ~~landed~~ lit in the conifers about 300 yards away. Possibly I can collect them there. After



S.O. Landry  
1952

## Journal

10

Aug 12 11 1/2 mi NE Chama, 10,000 ft, Rio Arriba Co, New Mexico  
shooting the ground squirrel, I worked around the south side of the hill and down to camp. I attempted to estimate the height of this hill above camp. It came out to about 900 feet. Ward's given was 700 feet. This would make the top close to 11,000 ft. Both of the golden-mantle ground squirrels were ♀. One was very fat, the other had practically no fat. The leaner fat one weighed 10 grams less than the lean one. I took the cheek pouch contents from one of them. They ~~appeared to be~~ were seeds of some sort. Both of these squirrels were on large rocks, which stood up above the smaller rocks. While I was waiting to shoot the 2nd ground squirrel a chipmunk ran onto the large rock, so that apparently, the squirrels do not object to chipmunks using their promontories.

I worked on down to camp, carrying my bag of 2 squirrels. Ward picked up a horned lizard near camp! We set Ward instructed Bournen and I in setting gopher traps. In the meadow near camp and up on the hill slope to the west. The soil here is soft and loamy and the gophers are big! In the steep mountains of the Sangre de Cristos we may get another species. I found a coyote jaw in the stream near camp, and Bournen brought in a skull from north of here. I have not heard any howler, with sheep up here they are probably pretty vigorously persecuted. I set 38 mouse traps

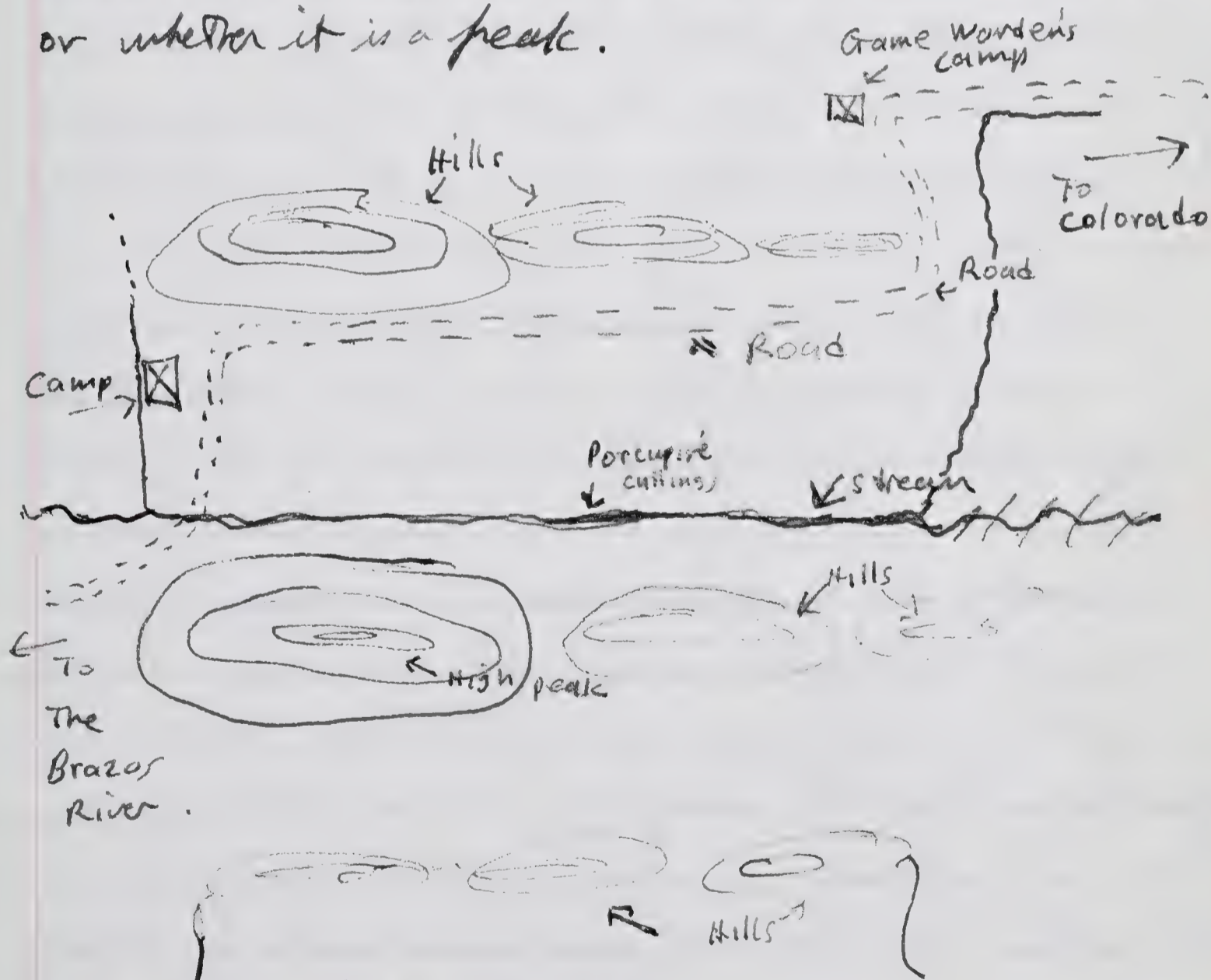


20. Landry  
1952

# Journal

11

Aug 13 11 1/2 mi NE Chama, 10,000 ft, Rio Arriba Co, New Mexico  
in the same patch of spruce + fir, but over on its west  
edge. Bowman + Terry Russell set out an equal  
number. We have set out all the mouse traps in camp for  
the first time. The Peromyscus which I took, show  
an interesting tail color. We have taken only 1 adult  
(Landry #108). It has a much lighter top of the tail  
than do the many immature ones we have taken. I  
don't recall this being true of P. maniculatus gambelli.  
I don't know whether all adult mice are like this one  
or whether it is a peak.



High grassy plateau  
Higher than "High peak"  
must be 11,000.



O. Landry  
1952

## Catalogue

12

Aug 14 11 1/2 mi NE Chama, 10,000 ft, Rio Arriba Co., New Mexico  
Checked the traps. Absolutely nothing. One trap sprung with mouse hair on the wire. I saw a pine gros-beak in camp close behind the cook-stove. It was a ♀ or young. I took off up the slope of the big hill to the east, marked "High Peak" on the map. The morning was overcast and damp. I saw a weaver in the base of a young spruce tree. From Since W. C. R. reported Rock weavers, I guess this one was the same. The aspens on the slope were full of chickadees as usual. I found a collection of excrement, which I think must be deer and not sheep since it was high on the slope in the rocks in a situation which I do not think sheep would get into. The top of the peak was pretty quiet today. I saw neither chipmunks nor ground squirrels in the rocks on the <sup>east</sup> ~~west~~ slope today. In a little aspen grove about ~~in~~ the middle of the field beyond the rocks I saw five: 2 red-breasted nuthatches, 3 scinglets and a chipmunk. I could not manoeuvre for a shot at the nuthatches before they were gone. I passed across the field to a good size spruce-fir grove, putting a 1/2 load in my shot gun. Naturally, it jammed in the chamber as they always do. Today, I did not have my over-driver-pocket knife, so I tried to get it out by forcing the ejector by breaking the gun barrel. This resulted in breaking one of the lugs that holds the thing together, so now it is kinda' wobbly. On top of that, the stock



S. D. Jarecky  
1952

13

## Journal

Aug 14 11½ mi NE Chama, 10,000 ft, Rio Arriba Co, New Mexico  
is split! I finally patched it up so that it would  
work. I'll keep firing it until it falls to pieces in my  
hands. I climbed the slope beyond the high peak, which  
goes up a couple of hundred feet higher and broadens  
out into a beautiful lush grassy meadow. There  
are occasional trees, and a good many fallen  
logs. This plateau must be at about 11,000 feet. Up  
here, I spotted Mountain Blue birds of which I  
managed to collect one. It was in poor plumage, an  
adult ♀. I saw a sparrow hawk take out  
after a possession of some sort. The hawk stooped  
at it twice, and finally chased it down the  
west slopes into some conifers. My impression  
was that the hawk was just about to get the other  
bird when <sup>they</sup> ~~it~~ was were lost to view. I saw  
one robin at this same spot. Also pine-  
grossbeaks in the conifers at the edge of the  
plateau. in a little draw. I walked across  
the plateau eastward for about a mile. I  
saw fresh gopher diggings in the meadow. The  
grass in parts of this meadow was waist <sup>high</sup> ~~high~~.  
I saw a turkey vulture near the west edge.  
The wind was blowing pretty hard, and the clouds  
were rolling over the hills. I saw a fine adult  
Red-Tailed Hawk soaring over the plateau, near  
the edge. Since the clouds were coming, I  
decided to go down over the south side of the

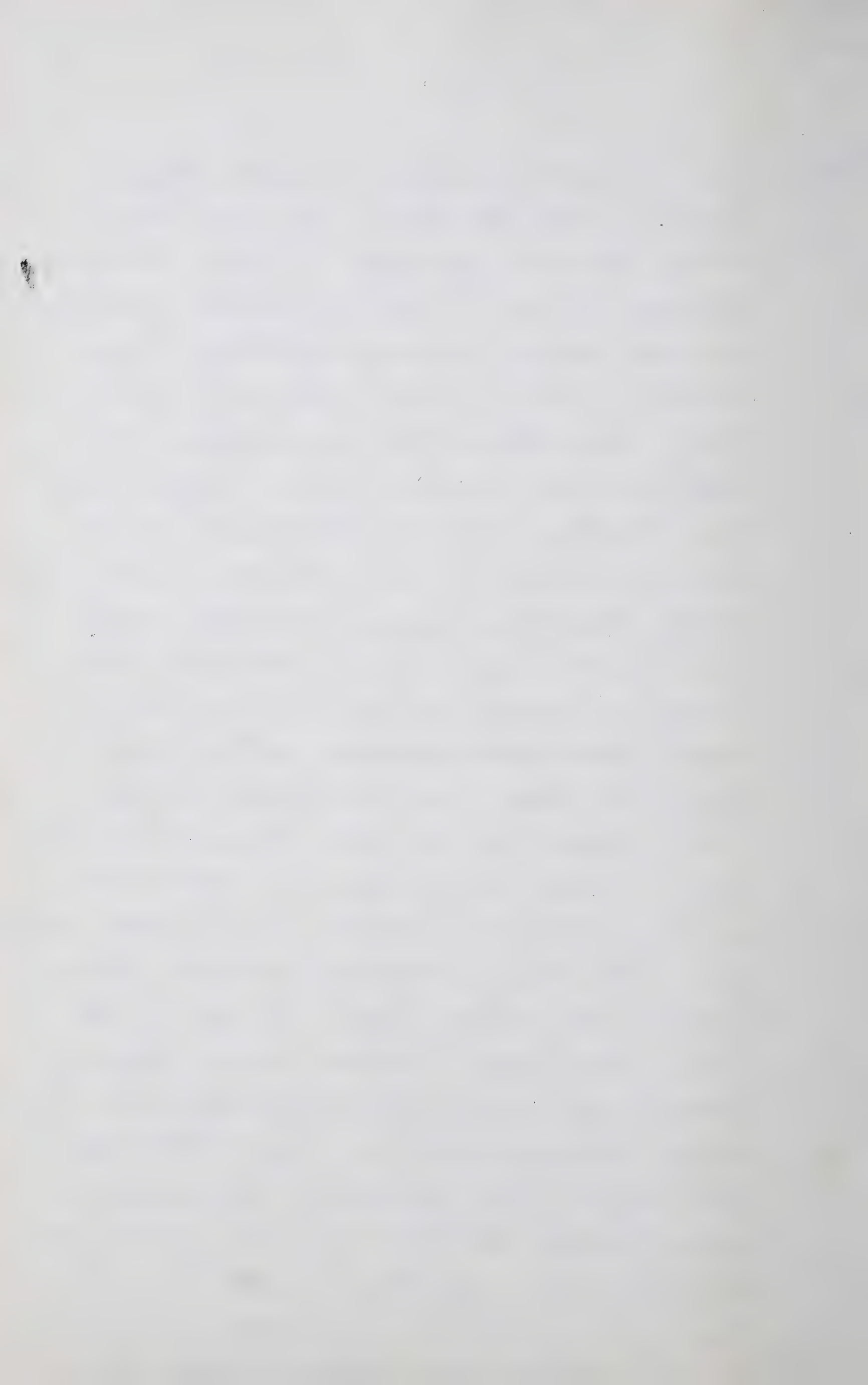


S. O. Landry  
1952

Journal

14

Aug 14 11 1/2 mi NE Chama, Rio Arriba Co, New Mexico  
mountain, meet the road, and walk back to  
camp. This was a good idea in theory, but since  
there was no sun to give me direction, I met the  
road, and set off in the wrong direction. Then it  
started to rain. Finally I ran into a large  
herd of sheep, which roused my suspicions as I  
~~about~~-faced and walked on back. I took shelter  
from the storm under a spruce grove where I  
missed a chickadee in good plumage. I saw a  
white-crowned sparrow in a ~~tree~~ small  
spruce, about 8 feet high. I shot at him with a  
.38 qux at about 40 feet. A clean miss! I  
walked through a ~~small marshy area~~ rather extensive  
marshy area about 1 mi south of camp along the  
road. I heard frogs in here. They sounded like  
Hyla. I tried to track them down and got to  
within about 6 feet of where the voice was coming  
from at the edge of a small pool, perhaps 6 feet in  
diameter and 6" deep, but I did not see it.  
Coming back to camp I watched numerous kinglets  
feeding in a spruce grove. They are inquisitive little birds  
and are easily squeaked in. I got back to find  
that Bouvier had jammed a 12 load in his  
gun which was still there, he and I picked up  
the gopher traps. 1 gopher, a ♀. We re-set  
two sets. I set out 64 museum specials in  
grassy marsh and woods. I am hoping for



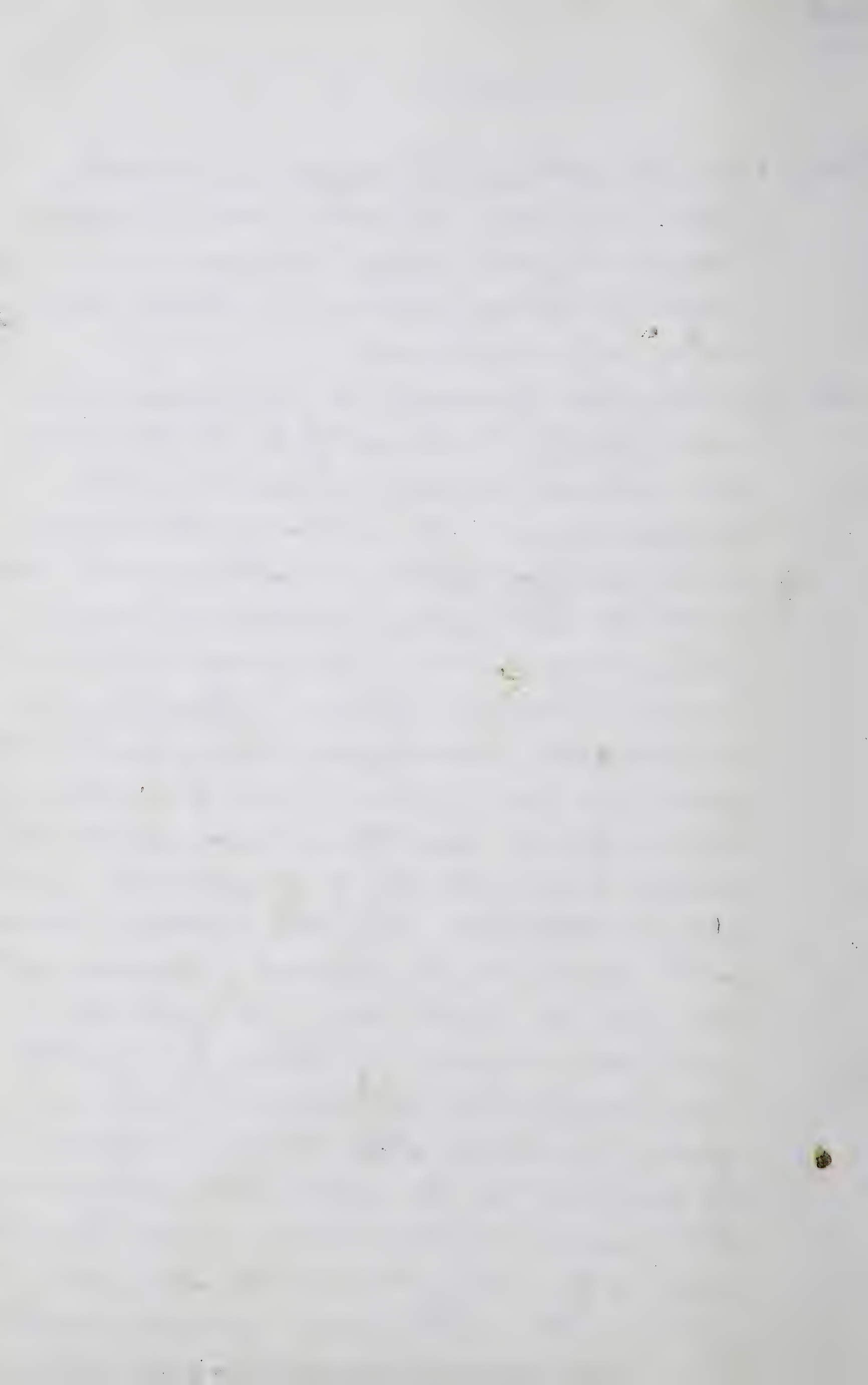
O. Savelly  
1952

Journal

15.

Aug 14 11 1/2 mi NE Chama, 10,000 ft, Rio Arriba Co, New Mexico  
Zapus and I must get more adult Peromyscus.  
Jerry Russell found weasel excrement near a  
gopher burrow and Ward set a schuyler, therefor  
baited with trout heads.

Aug 15 Picked up traps. 3 Peromyscus + 1 Clethrionomys. Only 1  
adult Peromyscus saved. Set off to the west across  
the ridge and into the game warden's valley.  
Chickadees + juncos were numerous on the slope above  
camp. Red-shafted flickers were flying around. I took  
a shot but missed. Heard a nuthatch (Red Breasted)  
calling nearby. This slope is open, grassy with scattered  
spruces. I collected a Western Flycatcher in  
an aspen grove. It was very tame, flew to within  
about 6 feet of me. I had to back off to collect it  
with a .22 aux. Even then it was cut up some.  
I walked on over the slope to the east side of the  
game warden's valley. This slope is thickly covered  
with spruce and fir. I heard a chickadee calling  
but could not locate him. I did get into a  
spot where at least 3 of them were calling  
I managed to collect one about 30 feet up in a  
spruce in close to the trunk. I broke out of  
the spruce forest at the bottom of the valley, where  
there is a grassy meadow and a stream. The other  
side of the valley (West side) is open and  
grassy with a lot of aspen and some conifers.  
As I crossed the stream a large Buteo.



S.O. Landry  
1952

Journal

16

Aug 15 11 1/2 mi NE Chama, 10,000 ft, Rio Arriba Co, New Mexico  
hams, probably a dark Red Tailed, flew out of the  
aspens and soared away to the North along the  
west ridge of the valley. I could have taken it  
easily but all I had was half loads. Several  
Perceps were calling and "flycatching" in the  
aspens. I walked along the edge of a little  
draw about 50 feet wide and 30 feet deep at  
its mouth, which runs up the west side of the  
valley. Several cross-bills landed in the top of  
an aspen. I collected 1 ♀. The others flew.  
I also chased 2 Red-shafted Flickers around  
the grove. I ~~got~~ hit one with a .22 axe but  
it wasn't enough to stop him. I picked bubble  
across the slope. On the hill to the west of  
camp I found fresh porcupine bedding on a  
spruce, about 10 feet stripped off of ore. I  
set 64 mouse traps on the rocky, sandy hill  
to the east of camp. (the slope of "High Lead")  
The set ran into the rock-slide about 1/3 of the  
way up the hill.

Aug 16 A chickaree was chattering in the big spruce by  
our kitchen in the middle of camp as we ate  
breakfast. I picked up my traps. Jade pot!  
10 Peromyscus 1 Clethrionomys and 1 Microtus  
longicaudus. This stirred such a feeling amongst  
the boys that tonight I have more company  
setting traps. Nothing succeeds like success.



S.O. Landry  
1952

# Journal

17

Aug 16 11 1/2 mi. NE Chama, 10,000 ft, Rio Arriba Co, New Mexico  
I took out along the stream to the south, following  
one of Bowman's old trap lines. I spotted 2 missed  
traps both containing thoroughly dead chipmunks.  
I shot 1 ♂ Williamson Sapsucker out of a spruce  
about 15 feet up. He hung up on the trunk dead.  
This is all spruce along the stream & a good  
many trout were to be seen in the deeper pools,  
although, it is only about 3 feet wide and 4"  
deep on the average. I took a shot at what  
looked like a warbler, pretty high up. A clean  
miss. Kinglets (Ruby Crowned) were plentiful  
in the spruce near the stream edge. I shot a  
Lincoln Sparrow out of a small spruce (about  
4 feet high) along the stream in the grassy meadow.  
I noticed a chipmunk in a little dead spruce  
about 6 feet off the ground, chattering at me. Also  
saw fresh porcupine workings. A 20 foot  
spruce tree was stripped down completely to  
within 3 feet of the ground. Several trees  
nearly were also barked. I stalked a white-  
crowned sparrow but just as I was about to bag  
the beggar, I discovered that I was practically  
in the Game - Warden's camp. Wouldn't he  
have been surprised to have his tent riddled with  
#12's! Chickadees were numerous in the  
trees along the stream on the way back.  
We set 3 gopher sets on the hill to the West



S.O. Landry  
1952

18

## Journal

- Aug 16 11 1/2 mi. NE Chama, 10,000, Rio Arriba Co, New Mexico  
of camp. Ward took a weasel from a steel  
trap baited with a chipmunk, I set 33 museum  
~~Aug 17~~ specials in approximately the same spot as the  
first 1/2 of last night's live in the rocky stuff  
to the west. Saw a flock of 7 nighthawks heading south.
- Aug 17 Picked up the traps. 2 hungry immature Peromyscus  
and a Russet Backed Thrush. This was a  
young one beside being beat up by the trap and  
eaten by ants. My Lincoln Sparrow was  
was lost so I had nothing to put up. I saw  
a pileolated warbler and a Russet-Backed  
Thrush while picking up the traps. Nuthatches  
(Red-breasted) were ~~common~~ plentiful  
around camp, but they stayed up high. I  
went up on the hill-side to try to collect something!  
I saw a pileolated warbler moving through the  
spruce, but it was too active for me to get a shot  
at. I finally lost it up on the ridge to the south  
east of camp. I shot a ♀ chipmunk and put it  
up. I then walked out a short distance up the slope  
to the south-west. I heard several crows calling.  
4 of them flew over, too high for a shot, heading  
north. Jerry Russell and I headed out again  
North-East. We over after a large woodpecker  
of some kind. We were in thick spruce. Nuthatches were  
audible and visible but not shootable. I shot a  
Calliope hummingbird up on the slope in the woods.



B. D. Samelny  
1952

# Journal

19

Aug 17 11 1/2 mi NE Chama 10,000 ft. Rio Arriba Co, New Mexico  
It was feeding on a Scrophulariaceae of some sort. Bright red. (The Scroph. not the hummer.) We had a good hard rain storm this afternoon. Hail too. The creek had been falling for the last 2 days. This ought to put some more water in it.

Aug 18 Broke camp and headed for Santa Fe over the Route 285 thru down the East side of the San Juans. We passed through some beautiful country in Colorado. A great deal of aspen growing all over the steep slopes. We turned south at Antonito, Colorado. We stopped by the Ranger station at Tres Piedras, N.M. and inquired into likely camping spots in Yellow Pine. They gave us directions to a place called Samuel's Spring, about 5 miles from T.P. We then proceeded to Santa Fe to pick up mail and money. Mail a-plenty but no dough! So we will have to wait over night for a reply to Ward's telegram. We slept out in the brush about 1 mi north of Santa Fe. Savely soil with Piñon and junipers.

Aug 19 Picked up the money about noon, bought our groceries and headed north. Noticed again the great number of humming-birds along 285, feeding, apparently, on a beautiful purple roadside weed. Looks like a Erigeronaceae of some sort. We got to Tres Piedras about 4:00 pm. We could not find the goddamn spring. We



2. Junebug  
1952

Journal

20.

Aug <sup>19</sup>~~20~~

3 mi SW Tres Piedras, 9000 ft, Rio Arriba Co, New Mexico  
decided to pick up water at the Ranger station and  
camp in here at the last spot we are sure of on the  
road to Sannill Springs. It started to rain almost  
immediately, a good heavy shower. The tent turned out  
to be ripped, but we covered the peak with a tarp and  
made out all right.

Aug 20 Started out this morning to find the spring. I headed  
down off this ridge on which we are camped into the  
valley where supposedly this fool Sannill Spring is to  
be found. The dominant vegetation here is Yellow  
Pine, together with considerable aspen, with a lot  
of scrubby-looking oak, anywhere from 3 to 10  
feet high which apparently comes in when the pine  
is cut off. Our altimeter shows this as 9000 feet and  
the pine makes it the "Transition Zone." This is high but  
according to Bailey (Life Zones of New Mexico) that is as  
it should be. I espied a Red-Tailed Hawk sitting  
on a dead tree about 100 yds away and calling. He was  
in a dead yellow pine about 50 feet up. I tried to  
maneuver for a shot but he took alarm when I got  
about 50 yards away. He was sitting up there  
switching head and tail end around. I collected  
an immature Chipping Sparrow from a small  
pine in the canyon near the dry stream. There are  
some very tall and large aspens at this point.  
There were several sparrows in here, as I  
walked down the valley I saw a golden-



O. Leach  
1952

Journal

21

Aug 20 3 mi SW Tres Piedras. 9000 ft, Rio Arriba Co, New Mexico

mantled ground squirrel in the branches of an old pine log lying about 40 feet away. I fired at him with a .38 aux. Probably hit him too, but he scampered away. I collected a young Warbling Vireo from the branches of an aspen near the dry creek bed. A flock of 4 or 5, possibly a family group, were there but I could only get the one in spite of several shots.

Saw an Audubon's Warbler flying across the valley floor. I collected another immature Chipping Sparrow from a little pine tree. There were several sparrows feeding in the grass. I got a House wren from a patch of sage brush in this valley. The sage becomes thicker and thicker as you go down the valley. There is quite a respectable patch of it in here far down. I cannot decide whether it comes in here because of some temperature difference or whether it is a successional plant replacing the logged out yellow pine. I turned around after walking down the valley a mile or so and headed back up. I saw no sign of Summit Spring anywhere in here. As I came back out to the less sage, more grass part of the valley, I saw a large flock of sparrows (25±). I took a shot at one but I had an old shell in the aux - Ha! Ha! I noticed a great deal of Porcupine barking on the pines on the hillside. As I came back to



S.O. Landry  
1952

## Journal

22

Aug 20 3 mi SW, Tres Piedras, 9000 ft, Rio Arriba Co, New Mexico  
the road, I saw another large flock of sparrows. Took a shot but missed. They were in the grass apparently feeding, and flew up as I approached. I saw another house wren at this point in some grass and sage. As I did not have much to show I finished early so I went out on the ridge near camp and shot a juncos. 2 were feeding on the ground and flew into a small pine at my approach. I took a shot at a chipmunk in a tangle of cut-down pine branches but missed. Set out 50 museum specials in the scrub oak on the <sup>east</sup> ~~west~~ side of this ridge. This is out from underneath the pine cover and since it is raining like hell, some of the traps may be set off.

Aug 21. Picked up the traps. 6 Peromyscus maniculatus and 1 Peromyscus (truei? - nasutus?) somewhat damaged by ants. There is a very large ant up here which can really chew up a mouse if given time. Ward had already gotten up to go chasing poor wills so we all got an early start this morning. I started out south over the brow of this ridge to see if I could head off the valley I was in yesterday and hit the spring by a shorter route. I heard 1 chickadee in the pines and collected 1 Brown Headed Nuthatch from a pine about 30 feet up. I passed through a pretty extensive open grove but this was very quiet. No birds at this time. As I was sitting quietly in a little



S.O. Landry  
1952

Journal

23

Aug 21 3 mi SW Tres Piedras, 9000 ft, Rio Arriba Co, New Mexico  
pine grove, up flew a Stellars Jay, which I collected.  
It was in pretty ragged plumage. He was sitting in a  
yellow pine about 15 feet off the ground. I could hear  
more of them in the pines near here but I could not  
call them in. I saw a flock of 6 or 8 Western  
Bluebirds feeding on the ground and in a small  
oak patch. I fired at one of them 2  $\times$  with no  
effect. The sound of the shot did not seem to  
disturb them much. They would flutter a bit but go  
back to feeding immediately. I proceeded down into  
a small valley which apparently runs into the one I  
was in yesterday. I heard a woodpecker pecking.  
Finally located it on the side of a large dead  
aspen. It was a Hairy Woodpecker, which I collected.  
At this point, I canyon runs into another and they  
both proceed ~~west~~ <sup>west</sup> toward the canyon I was in  
yesterday. I noticed a great many gopher workings  
in the valley. A small flock of nutcrackers in grass areas  
with small pines growing therein. I shot a chipmunk  
in the rocks along the dry creek. Grassy and a little  
sage coming in here. A number of rocks in the creek  
edge. Sage becomes more prominent. A little  
lower down there is a good stand of sage. I  
shot another chipmunk in this. They are quite  
plentiful in here. This is Eutamias minimus, a  
little fellow. A number of Sceloporus in the  
rocks. Shot one with a .22 ax, but cut him



80. Laneby  
1952

# Journal

24

Aug 21 3 mi SW Tres Piedras, 9000 ft, Rio Arriba Co, New Mexico.  
in half. Noted humming birds in here. Couldn't  
determine species. Put out 50 museum specimens  
in the scrub oak + aspen to the south of  
camp. Thunderstorm came up on all sides of us,  
so we decided to go to Tres Piedras and get off this  
night. A terrific downpour came on. Lightning  
was hitting all over the San Juan + Sange de  
Cristo. We spent the night in the town of the  
ranger station at Tres Piedras. Hail as well as rain.

Aug 22. We returned to camp. Picked up traps. About half  
were sprung. 3 Peromyscus maniculatus 1 still alive.  
I took out to the north today along "Camp Ridge".  
Brush + aspen give way to an open field, pretty  
extensive. I saw a flock of half a dozen nuthatches  
(~~blue~~ - Pygmy) of which I collected one. The open  
field contains 2 houses. Scrub oaks, up to about  
6 ft high and young pines are both in evidence  
here. The drainage is to the west. A flock of  
bluebirds 2 flew to within 10 feet of me but I  
got no shot. Also Gray headed Junco and  
a Red Shafted Flicker. I collected a Pine  
Siskin from a pine about 3 feet tall in the  
middle of an open field. I heard a chickadee,  
as well as numerous juncos, bluebirds, and brown-  
headed nuthatches. I kicked out 3 Band-Tailed  
Pigeons from the ground beneath an oak thicket.  
They flew off to the south. Noticed a good deal



S.O. Grady  
1952

25

## Journal

Aug 22 3 mi SW Tres Piedras 9,000 ft Rio Arriba Co, New Mexico  
of porcupine barking on the small yellow pines. The field  
ends at the north end of the ridge and here, there are  
wide scrub oak patches. Dropping down into the  
valley which runs <sup>west</sup> ~~north~~ of ~~camp~~ ~~ridge~~ at the north  
end of "camp ridge", we enter extensive aspen  
forests. A good understory of just high oaks and  
other plants is here as the mouse trapping should  
be A-1. The aspen is mainly on the south side  
of the valley. On the <sup>north</sup> ~~east~~ is mostly cut-over pine.  
As the elevation drops, thick sage comes in particularly  
on the north slope. Hear a chipmunk in the  
rocks along the dry creek bed. 2 chickadees flew  
across the valley from a dead aspen to an oak  
patch. I collected a Golden-Mantled Ground  
Squirrel in the grass and sage, near a  
large Aspen log. It had a green leaf in its  
mouth, some food, but I could not find the  
plant. This animal was the fattest ground  
squirrel I ever skinned. There must have been  
1/4" over the base of the tail and shoulders. I  
collected a junco, immature, at the edge of the dry  
creek, which, was quite muddy however. I took  
a shot at a Mourning Dove in a dead Aspen  
among the sage but no effect. I hit him with  
a .38. He was about 15 feet off the ground. I  
also shot or men out of a little oak, but lost it  
in the sage. As the valley drops lower, the



S.O. Landry  
1952

Journal

26

Aug 22 3 mi SW Tres Piedras, 9,000 ft Rio Arriba Co, New Mexico  
sage disappears once more and the pine and  
aspen come back! This has nothing to do with  
exposure because the valley curves around, and  
faces just as directly south as did the sage  
patch. I found 1 large fir tree and 1 large  
Douglas fir growing alone among the pines. What  
this means I don't know. They were both large  
healthy trees. I followed the dry creek until it  
hit a fence line about a mile down from the  
ridge. There is dense brush along the creek bottom.  
I saw several bluebirds among the aspens, I  
acted very flycatcher-like, pursuing flying insects  
from a perch. Shot a Warbling Vireo from an  
aspen. I noticed a good many beaver  
digging on gopher mounds in the  
grassy valley. Flock of 25± Chipping Sparrows  
among the grass + trees. After supper we  
went down the road towards town after  
poor wills. We saw a young porcupine  
cross the road, and go into a little oak  
patch at the base of a big pine. We poked  
him with a stick but no action. Jerry  
Russell and I shot up several rounds of .38  
at bats, probably Eptesicus. No captures.  
We drove the roads after poor wills. Saw 3 but  
no shots. I set out 50 museum specimens  
about 600 yds north of here in heavier brush



S. O. Sanchez  
1952

Journal

27

Aug 22 3 mi SW Tres Piedras, 9,000 ft, Rio Arriba Co, New Mexico  
No rain to night.

Aug 23 Picked up the traps. 3 Peromyscus maniculatus, one damaged by ants. On the way out I collected a Grace's warbler from about 15 feet up in a pine tree. It was among a large flock of Brown headed Nuthatches. I saw a Clark's Nutcracker flying over the north end of the ridge. It veered towards me but I didn't get a shot. On the way back from the line, I shot a Townsend's Warbler in an oak patch about 4 feet off the ground. I had gotten a little mixed up and found myself on a high peak about 200 yds from camp. There the warblers were lighting after covering considerable distances. I dropped my catch at camp and returned here. I shot a Heller's Jay out of a pine tree about 60 feet away and about 25 feet up in a yellow pine. I noticed on top of the hill a marker of some sort, a wooden frame filled with stones. I collected a Grosbeak, Black headed in the oak thickets on top of the hill. I collected another Townsend's warbler from a pine tree, right in the top, about 20 feet up. It was with a flock of nuthatches. These warblers are flying high and fast. They hit a ~~few~~ trees for a few seconds and then fly on a hundred yards or so. Only, relatively rarely do they stop to thoroughly work over a tree. I collected a Brown Headed Nuthatch just to round out the record. There are dozens of them in here. They are as thick as

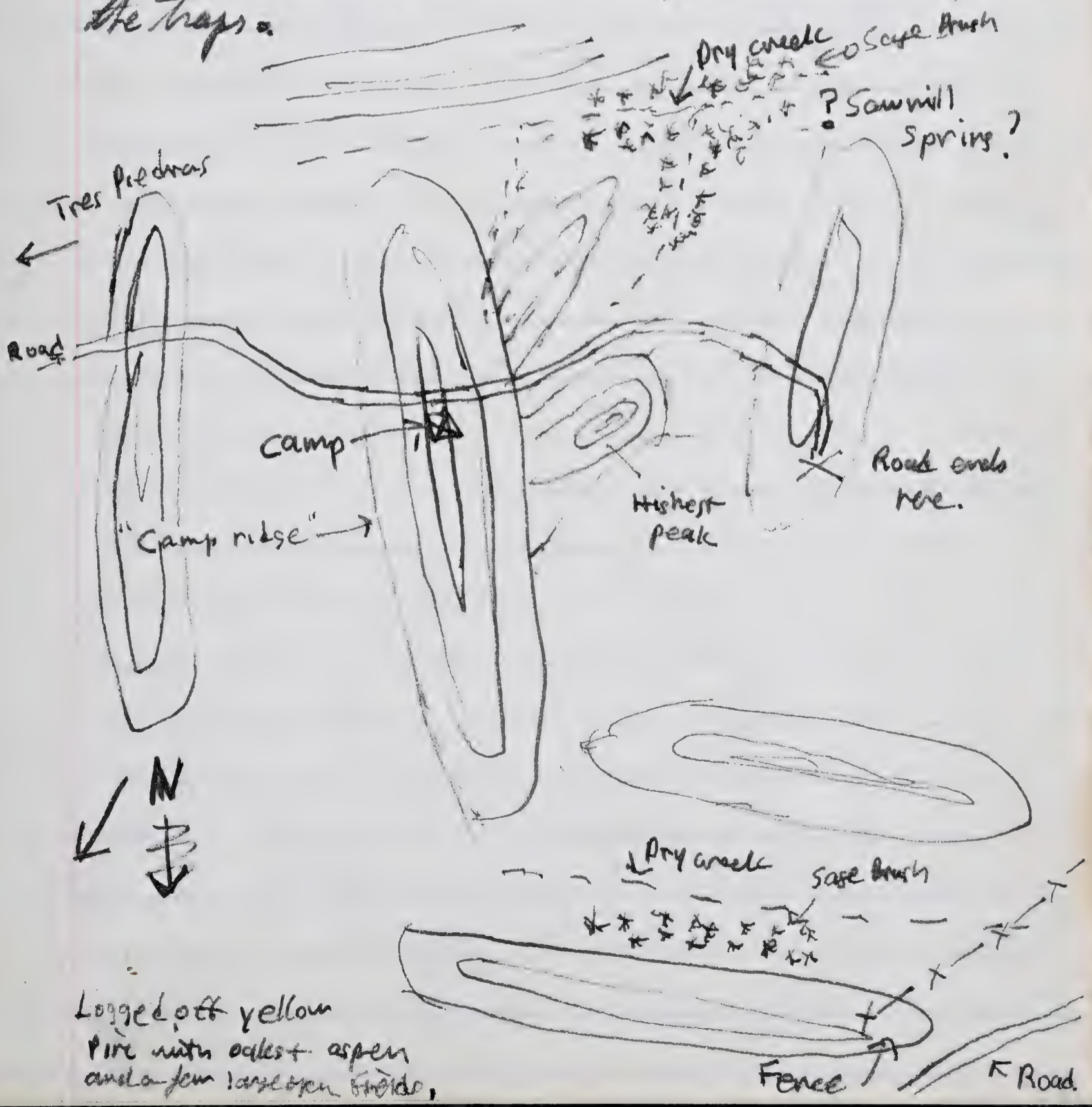


S.O. Landry  
1952

28

## Journal

Aug 23 3 mi SW Tres Piedras 9,000 ft Rio Arriba Co, New Mexico  
chickadees in other areas. Chickadees are relatively  
uncommon. I did see a couple today. I about 20  
feet away, working over a small pine tree. I finally  
collected a pileolated warbler working through an  
oak thicket. A ♂ in good plumage, but he was  
rather hard hit. I set out 50 museum specials,  
near camp in the usual scrub oak thickets. However  
the rain has begun and I'm afraid it will spring  
the traps.





8.0. Jandry  
1952

## Journal

29

Aug 24 3 mi S W. Tres Piedras, 9,000 ft, Rio Arriba Co, New Mexico  
Picked up the trap. 3 Peromyscus. 1 of them looks a little off so I put it up. Tail doesn't look like truel but it doesn't look like mammulatus either. Boylei? I headed East along the road, and then took off to the North. I collected a Flicker from the top of a pine tree about 50 feet up. I took a shot at a Hairy Woodpecker which flew suddenly into gun range in front of me but I missed. This woodpecker was working over the pine trees working from the base up, spiraling around the trunk, and flying to the base of another tree as soon as it finishes the first. I have now reached an East-West ridge which runs back of camp somewhere. A Clark's Nutcracker flew over along it about 100 yds away. I shot a flapping bird in an oak thicket on the north side of the ridge. I have no idea what it is, either a grosbeak or a towhee. I put it up though. A large flock of Pinyon nuthatches with a couple of Chickadees (mountain) mixed in passed by me in the oak thickets and pines on the north slope. Warblers flew into a tree near me and out of it again fast. That is the way they are acting here now, flaring around the country-side like nobody's business. The ground cover over here is much thicker. A nuthatch flew to within about 6 feet of me, at about eye-level on a dead oak twig. I saw a Warbling Vireo in oaks at edge of an aspen patch. Vireos seem more partial to aspen than do



S.O. Landry  
1952

## Journal 2

30

Aug 24 3 mi SW Tres Piedras 9,000 ft, Rio Arriba Co, New Mexico  
the warblers. 2 Stellar's Jays went off down the valley  
calling furiously. I saw a large Red Tailed Hawk  
with very dark wing lining, soaring over the ridge.  
He circled higher and higher over me. 2 passerines  
were attacking him at first but they dropped away  
as he gained altitude. Stellar's Jay and  
Clark Nutcrackers very excitedly proceeding along  
the ridge to the west. The ridge referred to on  
this page is another one, across a valley from the  
one on the preceding page. The dry creek in  
the valley is dammed with a check-dam which  
forms a pool, presumably for watering stock. I  
shot at 1 of the Stellar's jays with a .38 aux but  
it didn't faze it. I saw a good bit of nuttall like  
like deer excrement. In the thick oak patches  
on the far side I found a patch of some sort of  
Agave growing up here. It is small but perfectly  
good panish dagger type of stuff. I saw what  
appeared to be a different Red-Tailed Hawk  
at the south end of the ridge, at least, its wing  
coverts were not so dark. I collected a Green  
Tailed Towhee from an oak thicket. A chipmunk  
was in the too. (E. minimus?) Western Blue-birds  
were plentiful in the green below the check dam.  
A great many violate-Green Swallows were  
flying over head. I saw a Band-Tailed  
Pigeon flying high over the valley. I saw



20. Laramie  
1952

# Journal

31

Aug 24 3 mi SW Tres Piedras 9,000 ft, Rio Arriba Co, New Mexico  
2 turkey vultures over the far ridge circling. Another  
Hairy Woodpecker hit a pine tree within easy  
range. I raised the gun, I fired, ..... a spent  
shell was in the gun! Ho. Hum! I tried a  
few more shots at Violet Green Swallows with a  
122 cal. without success. They were circling around a dead  
tree on top of a ridge close to camp. Tonight I set  
out 100 (count 'em) 100 mouse traps, and I'll catch  
some P. truei-nasutus or know the reason why!

Aug 25 Picked up the traps. 10 Peromyscus maniculatus,  
1 Peromyscus truei and 1 Microtus longicaudus. This  
last was taken in a scrub oak patch. under Aspen.  
Bailey calls this a Canadian Zone species which  
occasionally enters the Transition along cold mountain  
streams, associated with Canadian zone  
plants. What foliophen. A part The specimen was young  
and somewhat damaged by ants, as were most of  
the specimens. I put up 8 of the P. maniculatus  
the truei and the Microtus. I did not go out  
but shooting this morning. I went out about  
10:30. The boys told me it had been a bad  
morning and it certainly was for me. I  
went up the high hill in back of camp to see  
if I could find warblers. I saw none. a couple of  
Clark's Nuthatches were flying around the hill-  
top, landing in tree tops and calling. The only  
other bird life up there was a flock of



Aug 25 3 mi SW Tres Piedras, 9,000 ft, Rio Arriba Co, New Mexico  
juncos. I collected 2 of these. The first was un-  
remarkable and in terrible plumage. I only saved a  
couple of tail feathers on it. The second one  
which I shot in a tangle of fallen pine boughs,  
had a white patch on its crown, and was a  
larger bird than most of the juncos I have  
seen. It is #163 in this catalogue. We had a  
brisk thunder and hail storm this afternoon  
as we did yesterday afternoon. We went into  
Tres Piedras, where the bar tender at the Three  
Rocks Cafe told us that there were a great  
many "water dogs". We looked for some  
near a "pond", which is just a rain-filled  
paddy where adobe mud is removed, and found  
1 small one. It looks like Ambystoma tigrinum.  
This is a sage-brush desert. The elevation  
at T.P. is ~~some~~ about 8200 feet. The only  
vegetation is Sage-Brush. We returned here late  
and since I can cook now, I set no traps. We  
plan to leave here tomorrow for Los Alamos to  
collect Stebbins some salamanders.

Aug 26 Broke camp and headed south for Stebbins  
Plethodon neomexicana type locality. We passed  
down through good cactus desert, back into the  
Jemez mountains, south of Los Alamos. We climbed  
back into Canadian Zone, which is much lower  
here. We collected an Ambystoma and a



80. Landry  
1952

Journal

33

Aug 26 Jemez Creek 6 mi NW Bland, 8500 ft, Sandoval Co, New Mexico:  
couple of Hylas at a little pond at 9,000 feet, and drove  
on to make camp at a U.S. Natl. Forest camp ground.  
which appears deserted. Most of the land around is  
owned privately but we had the good fortune to find the  
owner and get permission to collect. This site is  
along a creek (Jemez creek) which runs through a  
very steep canyon. The water is quite muddy now anyway  
and is marked "Unsafe for drinking". The ground cover  
under the trees is thick and damp. Dominant  
vegetation is spruce and Douglas Fir. We passed by  
an extensive mountain meadow, about 4 miles  
long and 2 miles wide not far from here. It supported  
the largest population of sparrow hawks I ever seen in  
one place. 5 or 6 would fly up in the same 50 foot  
stretch of highway. I set out 26 museum  
specials along the canyon wall among the rocks  
and brush.

Aug 27 Picked up traps. I shrew 2 Peromyscus (boylii?)  
and 8 Peromyscus maniculatus. I spent part of the  
morning putting up these mammals. I set up about  
noon up the canyon (east). I shot a Pileolated Warbler  
from about 6 feet up in a spruce. A large flock of  
chickadees were nearby, and indeed, they are  
plentiful again. Beaver workings are plentiful up  
here a couple of hundred yards. They are working on a  
Douglas fir which is fully 2 feet through the base. They  
have already cut one almost as large. There seem



S.O. Landry  
1952

Journal

34

Aug 27 Jemez Creek 6 mi NW Bland, 8500 ft, Sandoval Co New Mexico  
to be no lodge properly speaking and yet I can hardly  
figure them cutting a den in the canyon walls which  
are solid granite. I saw and shot at, at least 2 more  
piledated weasels on the way up. I shot a chipmunk.  
These are either quadricinctus or cinereus. I don't  
know which. I notice that the white face marks are  
very white and that there is a blackish patch in  
front of the ear. I shot a chickadee from about  
20 feet up in a Douglas Fir. A ♀. Also  
collected a house wren from the brush along  
the canyon side. A hawk, possibly a Cooper Hawk,  
flew down the canyon past me. I saw a baby  
Peromyscus maniculatus scuttling through the grass  
near the creek edge. What on earth he was  
doing out by himself I don't know. I picked him up.  
He was about 1" long, head and body with possibly  
another inch of tail. I released him and he hopped  
out of my hand to the ground, about a foot and  
scuttled into the grass. ~~He did not stay there~~  
I missed a garter snake when I sidled into  
a crevice before I could touch him. He had been  
sunning on a rock. I set 25 museum specials  
in the grass near camp for Microtus which  
Bourman took last night, but I caught  
nothing during the day although there were  
spring traps. I left them out tonight and hope  
to do better. I should mention that the



S.O. Landry  
1952

# Journal.

35

Aug 27 Jemez Creek, 6 mi NW Bland 8,500 ft, Sandoval Co, New Mexico  
beaver are feeding on an aspen grove on top of the ridge, about 75 yards up a  $45^\circ$  slope. They have felled quite a bit of it up there. They have a well worn path, slippery and muddy. They seem to cut the Doug fir in the canyon only for engineering and not for food. A good many nice aspen logs are down in their pond. I noticed chipmunks feeding up here today. One in particular I watched feeding on grass heads. He would reach up with his paws bend over the stalk and cut off the head, after which he would sit on a rock and watch me. Another had a more acrobatic procedure. It would climb up the stem of a stiffer more woody plant until the plant bent over with its weight, whereupon it would cut off the head, and retire to the surface of a large rock a couple of feet away to eat and watch me. I was about 15 feet away. These chipmunks are very tame.

Aug 28 Picked up the traps. I ran the trap line last night before bed and took out a shrew. It was alive and kicking, caught by the tail. Bit me about 6 times. This morning there was another shrew 1 Microtus longicaudus and 1 M. montanus. The longicaudus was a young one. I had gone to bed in the cook shack, because of Ward's snoring. Jerry had set a couple of mouse traps there near the food boxes. They were



S.O. Landry  
1952

## Journal

36

Aug 28 Jemez Creek, 6 mi NW Bland, 8500 ft, Sandoval Co, New Mexico

within reach of my bed, so every time they went off, I turned on the flashlight, reached over, killed the mice and re-set the traps. These are almost never killed out right by a mouse trap. They are paralyzed in the hind legs, and pinned there until cold or starvation finishes them off. If only the have-a-heart-people knew this! The total score was 5 and doubtless would have been more had I stayed awake to keep re-setting them. I put up my catch + 2 chipmunks held over from yesterday. A good number of fishermen were in here today so we had to hold down the shooting. I took off up the high ridge north of camp. This is a steep climb. The slope is  $75^\circ$  or better with Doug. fir needles and ~~so~~ loose rocks under foot. Once out of the canyon of this creek the spruce disappears and it is all Doug-fir and aspen about 100 feet up. This is what the classicists would call "a local reversal of life zones due to cold air drainage along the creek bottom." Over the ridge on the other side I found an open south-facing slope with a few yellow pines and a little of the scrappy oak growth of Tres Piedras. There are scattered yellow pines all over these hills. Most of them big ones which strongly suggests to me that these hills were once yellow pine. I saw 2 Parrot-Bush Thrusters on the ridge in dense Douglas fir. Chickadees were numerous



S.D. Landry  
1952

# Journal.

37

Aug 28 Eme2 Creek, 6 mi NW Bland, 8500 ft, Sandoval Co, New Mexico  
exactly as in the "Canadian Zone" spruce forests. I did  
not see a nutcracker at all. I picked up 3 little  
Horned Toads in the little grassy, piney slope  
mentioned above. I found ~~out~~ an adult Horned  
Toad on the ridge over-looking camp, under the  
Douglas Fir. It rained like all get out tonight. I didn't  
set out any traps. Wards floated away, a lot of em,  
leaving us even shorter of traps:

Aug 29. Broke camp early in the morning and went in to  
Santa Fe for mail. We checked at the Fish & Game  
to get the permit altered, so that Pearson, who is  
coming out, may collect. We saw the opening of the  
annual Santa Fe fiesta, and then went to sleep  
in the brush, in the same spot we previously slept  
in. It hadn't changed a bit.

Aug 30 Came down to Santa Abigere to pick up the  
truck. It was not ready and furthermore, Miller's  
check bounced, so that we have to wait a  
couple of days. Ward is hell bent for election on  
going deer hunting and is going to leave us  
truckless in the brush. We hunted all over  
for a nearby place to camp and finally  
came up with this one, which is in the  
middle of an archery range. It is his  
Grande Valley, cotton woods where there is  
water, and sage and cactus where there is  
not. We have 20 gallons of water and groceries.



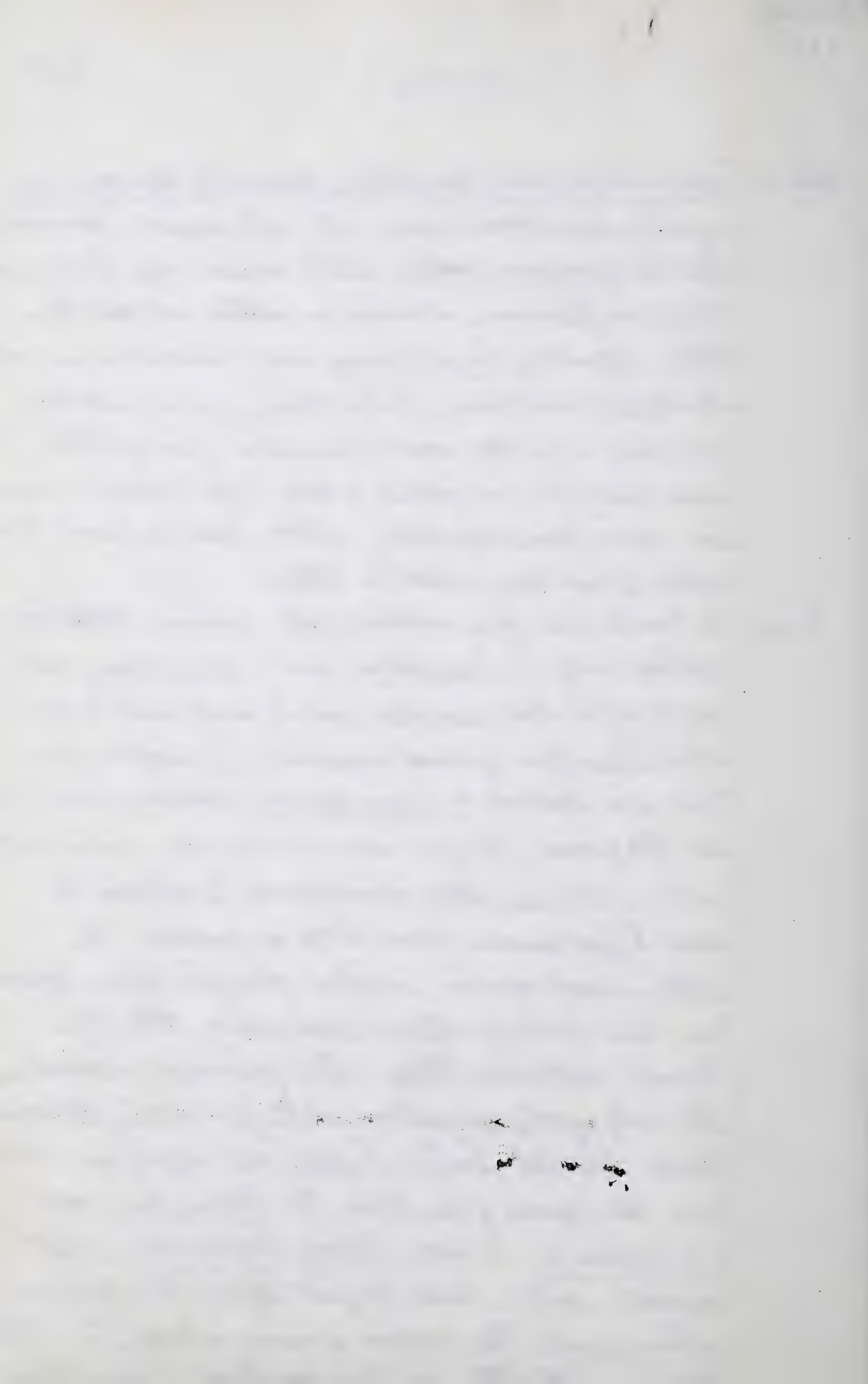
S.O. Landry  
1952

# Journal

38

Aug 30 Sandia Pueblo, 6 mi S Bernalillo, Sandoval Co, New Mexico  
a plenty so we should make out all right. Ward  
shot a screech owl a little while ago. Bounnam  
has done gleam service in setting out all the  
traps. Reports of Pipodomys are numerous so we  
should get something. I hope things pick up shortly.  
This camp is in the midst of a large grove of cotton  
woods along an irrigation ditch. The Santa Fe main  
line runs uncomfortably close, but at least they  
don't blow the whistle here.

Aug 31 The Russell took off on schedule this morning. Bob's traps  
yielded only 1 Perognathus and 1 Onychomys. Bob  
went out to shoot warblers and I went out to set  
steel traps for ground squirrels. I caught none.  
There were hundreds of Onomophanes running around all  
over the ground. They are impossible to catch, and if shot  
with a .22 and, they disintegrate. I returned to  
camp to find Bounnam knee deep in warblers. This  
cotton-wood grove is an ideal place for them. Apparently  
this thin belt of cotton-woods along the Rio  
Grande constitutes ~~there~~ the principal, indeed  
the only good, migration route for Rocky Mountain  
birds headed south. I went out myself and shot  
3 in the space of an hour. 2 Pileolated and  
1 Virginian's. I saw a Hairy Woodpecker but  
missed a shot, about 30 feet up at the top of a  
cotton-wood. The doctors arrived about 2 in the  
afternoon to tell us that we have been had!



S.O. Landry  
1952

Journal

39.

Aug 31 Sandiauelo, 6 mi S Bernalillo, 5500 ft, Sandoval Co, New Mexico

The Indian who sold us camping rights to this land does not own it! However the archery men, who have leased the land from another Indian ~~who~~ were quite reasonable and agreed to let us stay as it's just as well. We couldn't possibly move. One of them had killed a blue-tailed skunk which Bob promptly pickled. I set out 30 odd museum specials, in a dry wash in the desert, out from under these trees. I also set 3 steel traps baited with ~~bacon~~ on the ditch bank along the irrigation ditch. If there are any skunks or coons in this country, that is where they should be. We picked up several Scaphiopus (sp?) including the largest one I ever saw. It is as big or bigger than the largest Bufo. I took it out of the ditch, in which the flow has largely stopped. Apparently, they cut it off when it is not needed. This explains the paucity of water vegetation there. The desert plants go right to the edge of the water. Scaphiopus seem to be almost as plentiful at night as Cnemidophorus are during the day.

Sept 1

Quite a number of archers in here today. Nothing in the steel traps. I Perognathus in the museum specials. This is P. flavus which Bailey calls "possibly the smallest North American rodent." I believe him. The workers



S. O. Landry  
1952

# Journal

40

Sept 1 Sandia Pueblo, 6 mi S Bernalillo, 5,500 ft, Sandoval Co, New Mexico  
were plentiful today. I shot a couple of pileolated  
warblers. Saw a large flock of scaled grackles in  
here, in the thick grass near the south edge of the  
cotton wood patch. Shot a house wren in the brush  
along the ditch bank. Too poor to put up. I also  
killed a Mourning Dove which was perched up  
on a limb. I killed him with a .38 cal. I found out  
that today was the opening of Dove season the hard  
way. Some dumb son-of-a-bitch rained shot all  
over our camp. Furthermore, he got his car stuck  
and I had to get him out. I set the steel traps  
again and about 35 museum specials in the dog  
wash. in the desert. Bob and I ran the traps  
at night. A light moon was shining but we  
found that the mice are active in the shadows.  
Therefore, went till moon-rise and set our  
traps in the shade! We picked up one Perognathus,  
flavus and watched another as he picked the bait  
from a trap. A screech owl was calling  
lustily over our sleeping bags and swooping  
through our camp in the moon light. Too  
lazy to shoot him.

Sept 2. Picked up traps. I steel carried away without a  
trace. I move Perognathus in the museum  
specials. I shot 4 Townsend's Warblers,  
3 Pileolated and 1 Yellow Warbler in about 2  
hours. Bowman left to get Pearson in town.



S.O. Landry  
1952

# Journal

41.

Sept 2 Sandia Pueblo, 6 mi S Bernalillo, 5,500 ft, Sandoval Co, N.M.  
They arrived late in the afternoon. We broke camp and went to Santa Fe. We spent the night in the bush 1 mile north of Santa Fe. I set 30 mouse traps.

Sept 3. 1 mi N Santa Fe, Santa Fe Co, New Mexico Picked up traps. We hopped around getting instructions from various people and finally came up here on this road beyond Truchas. We have set up camp. in a valley, at 9,200 ft, in Canadian zone, I think. The trees are some sort of spruce and fir. Thicketly forested. with an occasional meadow. We are camped along a small stream in somebody's property. But he ain't here. No body is here. There is a field of barley and one of potatoes all growing in the wilderness. A good deal of logging is going on here. I set 45 mouse traps in the fallen logs. near here.

Sept 4 6 mi E Truchas, 10,000 ft, Rio Arriba Co, New Mexico  
Picked up traps. 2 M. longicaudus and 8 P. maniculatus  
I made skeletons out of 3 of the 4 warblers from Sandia Pueblo. I hunted up on the slopes of the father hills among the fallen logs. Took a shot at a Eutamias (amoenus?) missed. Chipmunks seem to be doing well among the <sup>fallen</sup> logs. Shot at a Tamiasciurus fremonti in this same region. Missed him. Chickadees are numerous in here. They seem to spend a lot of time on or near the ground in these fallen trees. I don't



S.O. Landry  
1952

# Journal

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Sept 4 6 mi E Truchas, 10,000 ft, Rio Arriba Co, New Mexico  
know whether this means they have moved in to this area after the cutting or whether they were living in the trees and have stayed on after the cutting. The trees are on the ground, cut into 10 foot lengths <sup>ready</sup> for hauling. The trees here seem to be preponderantly Douglas Fir with some spruce and stone fir, and, a little lower down, a few yellow pines. Doug Fir is called a transition zone species, and I suppose that's what this area should be. I don't believe it, though. Bailey hardly mentions Doug fir, and I suspect it is a successional stage which comes in after yellow pines have been cut out. I collected a Three Toed Woodpecker about 10 feet up on a dead <sup>Doug Fir</sup> snag. It's in poor plumage. I came back to camp for lunch, put up the Woodpecker and set out again. Shot a Chickadee this time, a ♀ with well developed teeth. Not lactating though. These chickadees are extremely tame. You can easily get 'em with a .38. Also collected a Pileolated Warbler near the stream. Pearson made a number of gopher sets and got several. We at first mistook the Microtus longicaudus for Clethrionomys, there was such a reddish cast to the back, but cutting away the mawseter revealed rootless teeth so that settled that. We did some bat shooting here in the valley at sundown. Pearson got 3, the rest of us 0. I set out 45 museum specials in a



S.O. Landry  
1952

## Journal

43

- Aug 4 6 mi E Truchas, 10,000 ft, Rio Arriba Co, New Mexico - slightly different area. A lot of them are in boggy ground, criss-crossed with fallen timber.
- Aug 5 Looked in traps. 1 Microtus longicaudus. I decided to leave them in place to see if any Microtus are out during the day. I went off up the hill to the East of camp. I shot a house wren in the rail fence at the side of the field above camp. Chipmunks are numerous here. A large stand of Aspen grows up to the edge of the fence. It is interesting to note the conifers seedling in under the aspen, while the aspen seedlings are under in the open field. I made my way up the hill among the conifers. There is undoubted Douglas Fir and undoubted spruce in here. I can not really tell them apart, especially the seedlings. I also saw some white pine up here too. I don't know what zone this is supposed to represent. Doug fir is supposedly Transition but <sup>spruce</sup> Fir and Pine are certainly Canadian. The aspen is certainly a successional stage, at least in parts of the place, in which it is found. I heard a Steller's jay up here but did not get a shot. I fired at a Chickadee on the side of a fir, apparently without effect. This squirrel was about 20 feet up in the tree, about 50 feet away. When I fired, he ran down the tree to the ground and ran off through the woods. The top of this hill is covered with aspen many of which are knocked down, giving a sort of



S. O. Landry  
1952

Journal.

44

Sept 5 6 mi E Truchas, 10,000 ft, Rio Arriba Co, New Mexico  
country difficult to walk in. I scared up a deer in the  
and ~~it~~ went thundering off through the woods. Many  
of the small aspens show signs of <sup>browsing</sup> ~~grazing~~, so that deer  
are fairly plentiful. I went back down to camp the  
way I came up, shooting a chipmunk and a  
chickadee near the rail fence. I speckled in  
2 house-wrens. They seem quite plentiful in this  
timber. I collected a juvco from the alders near  
the stream in camp. Ran my trap line again.  
2 chipmunks and a Chickadee were in it. A  
3<sup>rd</sup> run gave only 1 chipmunk but 4 sprung traps.  
I suspect the chickadees were raiding them.  
The chickadee was killed dead. You would not  
think a museum specialist could kill a ~~dead~~  
chickadee. I left the traps out in the same  
location tonight. This evening's bat shoot was  
a complete blank. No hits.

Sept 7 Looked at traps, 1 immature Peromyscus maniculatus.  
I decided to do most of my hunting near the stream.  
Wrens were plentiful but traveling fast and for the  
most part, high. I got 2 pileolated warblers and  
1 ruby crowned kinglet also a house wren. These  
were all killed in the aspens or alders along the  
creek bank. When I got back to camp, I took off  
after several birds. I got a golden crowned kinglet  
in terrible plumage about 30 feet up in a spruce.  
I fired several shots at a Heiler's jay without



## Journal

45

Aug 6 6 mi E Truchas, 10,000 ft, Rio Arriba Co, New Mexico  
effect. Juncos were plentiful. Several chickadees were  
calling morning through the firs, and aspens. After  
lunch, I went up in the fields to the North East. of  
here to shoot a fire, when out of nowhere a goshawk  
flew over me from behind. about 20 feet up. I only  
had a .22 ave, but I let fly with that. It had  
no effect. He hit the ground about 50 yards away, and  
then flew off to a tree. I suppose he picked up a  
Microtus. Pearson left about 10:30 this morning for  
Truchas Peak. It is about 5 miles and 3,000 feet.  
He is going to stay over night and set traps up there, or  
at any rate in the Hudsonian someplace. We had  
what the weather man would call a "partly  
cloudy" afternoon, but no rain. I decided to move  
my traps to the field on the hill. I saw a microtus  
up there, and runways are abundant. The chipmunks  
up there are eating thistle heads among other things.  
I watched them dismembering these and there are  
great piles of the feathery plumes around. The chickadees  
seem to live largely on cones. I watched one  
cutting them out of a spruce tree and dropping them  
on the ground. Apparently the squirrel eats a  
lot of them and then runs down to eat them.  
The cones of some of them in holes are under logs  
exactly like grey squirrels. Chipmunks seem to  
prefer very largely on weed seeds of various sorts.  
I caught 2 more in my snap traps today.



S.D. Jansky  
1952

# Journal

46.

Aug 6 6 mi E Truchas, 10,000 ft, Rio Arriba Co, New Mexico  
The field above, with its myriad downy open top is full of chipmunks and the problem is going to be how to keep the chipmunks out of the traps so the Microtus can get in. I got one bat tonight. A Myotis I think. They were quite plentiful this evening but flying very fast. A little breeze has sprung up, and it feels quite Fallish.

Aug 7 Checked traps. 2 Peromyscus and 2 Microtus longicaudus. I checked the traps at intervals throughout the day. The total bag was, in addition to the above, 5 M. longicaudus and 2 Eutamias. I was surprised at so few chipmunks. Several pairs of mountain climbers appeared today, all heading in the direction of Truchas Peak. Bon Voyage! I went up on the high ridge to the south west of here, after first exploring along the creek for a while. I got Ipilolobated. The ridge was steep and 3-400 feet high. The dominant tree on its top is White Pine and with the disappearance of the peppy-coned Doug fir or Englemann Spruce, the chickaree <sup>also</sup> checks out. There are a few yellow pines in among the white pine, a situation which I think is unusual. What zone do you call that, Mr. Merriam? I shot 2 Russet-Bodied? Thrasher up here. Both young birds. I suspect that there are Herring Thrasher even if there are big ones. There

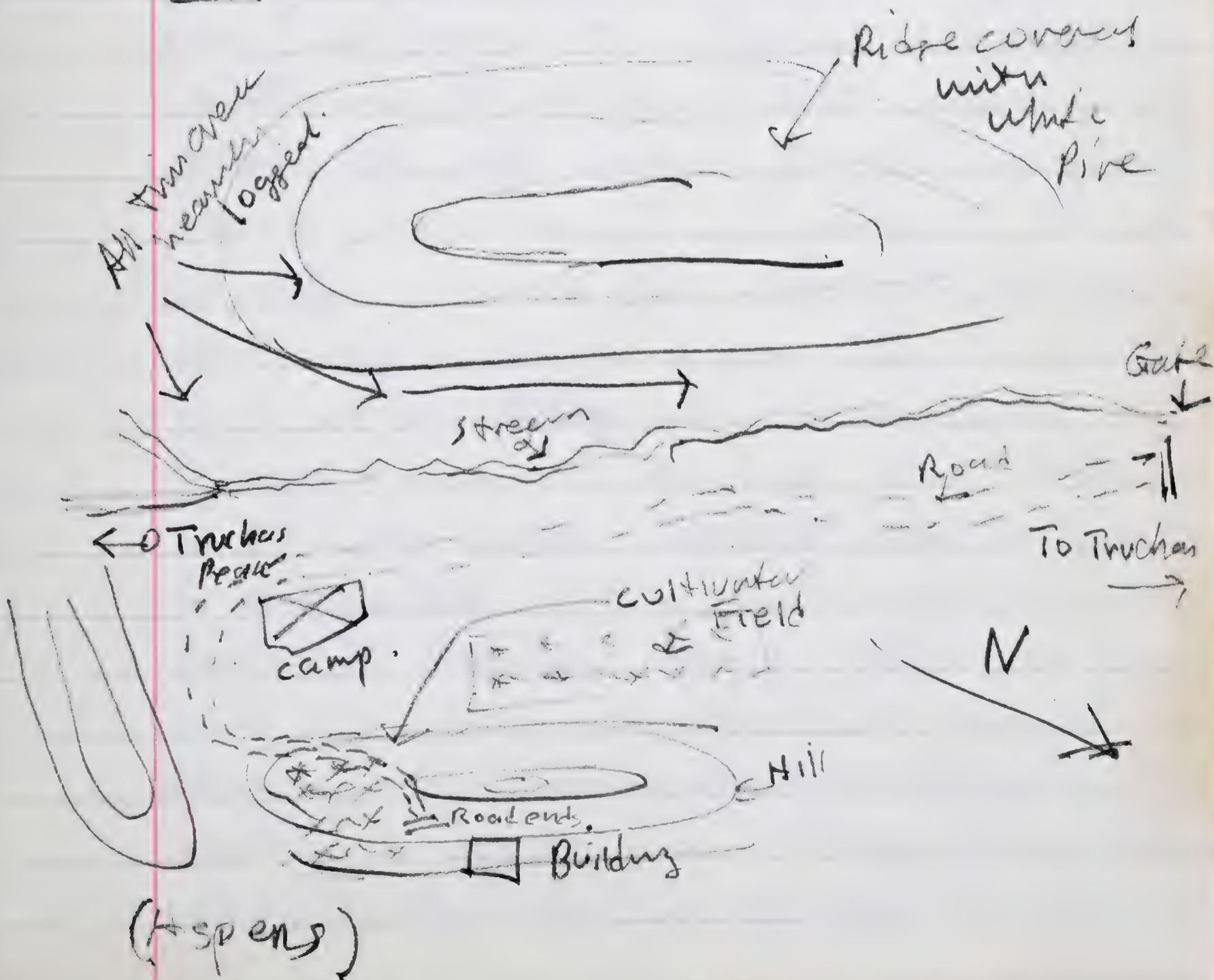


S.O. Jensen  
1952

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# Journal

Aug 7 6 mi E Truchas, 10,000 ft, Rio Arriba Co, New Mexico  
a sort of a buffy eye ring, they also have a red  
tail. On the way down the slope I took a  
shot at a Hellbender but I missed him. Chickadees  
were numerous. A chickadee began cursing me  
out in plain view about 10 feet away. I could  
almost have collected him with my gun butt.  
Pearson returned from Truchas peak to report  
that there are Peromyscus maniculatus there.  
Tomorrow we leave here. I have left my traps  
out, but will probably skeletonize the resultant  
mice.





S.O. Landry  
1952

Journal

48

Aug 8 6 mi E Truchas, 10,000 ft, Rio Arriba Co, New Mexico  
Picked up the traps I saw Microtus. I made a whole batch of skeletons out of these mics + chipmunks. We cleared up a bit and broke camp. Headed into Cordoba for mail and groceries. We decided to move into yellow pine for a night. To see what it's like on this side of the valley. We drove up the road from Cordoba towards Bonveys Mesa in the Santa Fe National Forest, and have pitched our camp here on the side of a slope, a little way down from the road. The timber is yellow pine and Douglas Fir. I heard a chickadee chatter as we drove in. These creatures follow the soft coned Doug fir, and are not strictly "Canadian zone" animals. This spot is about 6-7 miles from Cordoba, but since that is in Rio Arriba Co and this is in Santa Fe Co, we are taking the distance from Pojoaque, 16 mi NE therefrom. The altitude here is 8750 ft. Cordoba boasts the cutest post-mistress in Northern New Mexico. I set a trap line out under the pines and Doug fir, following a dry wash for a way, and then into Gambel oak which is fairly conspicuous here but not so much as at our Tres Piedras camp. Pearson shot 3 bats, 1 Myotis and 2 Eptesicus.



S.D. Landry  
1955

# Journal

49

Aug 9 16 mi. NE Pojoaque, 8750 ft, Santa Fe Co, New Mexico

Picked up traps. 4 Peromyscus maniculatus and 1 chipmunk.  
I decided to cross the ridge to the south of us and  
drop down to the Rio Medio. The top of the ridge,  
yellow pine with an understory of gambel oak and  
young pine was swarming with birds, none of which  
I could hit. Species seen were Townsend's  
warbler, White Breasted nuthatch,

Russet-backed (or Hermit) Thrush, and  
numerous pygmy nuthatches. Once again  
they are the dominant bird here. Chickadees  
were present but not numerous. The south  
slope of this ridge is surprising. In addition  
to the ubiquitous yellow pine, there was  
Piñon, juniper, and Spanish dagger.  
This slope is steep and gravelly. The descent  
to the river must be about 700 feet. At  
the bottom of the slope, the vegetation  
is Douglas Fir, Spruce and true fir.  
I saw a chickadee down there cutting  
cones from a tree about 50 feet up,  
carrying them down, taking them about  
100 yds, and apparently caching them. He  
took 1 cone at a time, cutting it out,  
carrying it down the tree, not tossing it  
out as they sometimes do. The Rio Medio is  
a beautiful little creek, maybe 2 feet deep  
and 10 feet wide. I returned to camp



S.O. Landry  
1952

# Journal

50

Aug 9 16 mi NE Pojoaque, 8750 ft, Santa Fe Co, New Mexico  
and a ruffed grouse it was. I saw a Cooper  
Hawk go over the field to the north, flying  
fast and high. A raven passed low over  
camp late in the afternoon. No chance  
for a shot. I ~~set~~ left the traps out picked  
out a few chipmunks and set a steel  
trap up the road in a faint trail  
beside a log. Baited it with chipmunk.  
I hit a bat during the evening but shot  
but couldn't find him. I'll try tomorrow. The  
area in which I set my trap contained the  
following plants, Yellow pine, Gambel oak,  
a thick under-story of young spruce  
and, on the shallow soil on the bare  
rocks, cactus, Whit Zone, Mn. Monium?

Aug 10 Picked up traps. 2 Peromyscus maniculatus I had  
better move this trap line. I found the bat I  
shot last night. It was an Ep. esau Tuscu and  
it was not 6 feet from where I had been  
standing. I set out up the road from here  
to the west. east. Yellow pine for the most  
part with a thick under-story of gambel  
oak. Some areas, however, have no oak but  
a good plantation of young pine. I do not  
see what the difference is. The Nat'l Forest  
Forest Road Engineer stopped by and  
according to him, this area has never



S. O. Landry  
1952

## Journal

51

Sept 10 16 mi NE Pojoaque, 8750 ft, Santa Fe Co, New Mexico  
been cut over. People have come in to cut  
"vigas" or beams for adobe houses, occasionally  
but the forest has never been logged off.  
However, it has been, and is being grazed.  
What effect this might have on the vicinities I don't  
know. I spent the morning chasing warblers. The  
Townsendi Warblers seemed to be high overhead  
in the yellow pines, while the Pileolated Warblers  
were working the gambel oak down low. One of  
my Pileolated Warblers was a ♀, she had a whopping  
big ovary, which was in ♂ plumage, that is she had a  
well developed black cap. (Landry #257). I never  
had a good shot at ravens as they flew croak-  
ing overhead, but had only .22s in the gun at the  
time. It began to rain this afternoon but cleared  
off by night fall. I walked up another road  
that the ranger told us about a little way  
but didn't find anything. The pines become  
much purer up the slope a ways. Nothing but  
big, old yellow pines. I set out my trap line  
up where my steel trap was set in thick brush.  
Spruce, and gambel oak. Catch should be better.

Sept 11 Picked up traps. 5 Peromyscus maniculatus including  
1 large old grand-mother, 170 mm in total length.  
I got together a series of 8 ages of Peromyscus  
and took a color shot. On the road I found  
a little baby Peromyscus maniculatus which



S.O. Landry  
1952

Journal

52

Sept 11 16 mi NE Pojoaque, 8750 ft Santa Fe Co, New Mexico  
could not have been more than a couple of days old.  
Its eyes were closed and it sucked at the milk I  
fed it from a spoon. Maybe I trapped it mammie  
and it was starving. I don't know. I did a little  
shooting in the field below camp, that is to  
the North west. I shot principally Audubon's  
warblers. I took 3 which had only faintly  
yellow throats. I assumed, of course, that they  
were all juveniles. But to my astonishment  
the one with the subtlest throat, which has  
just faint yellow washings, had a completely  
doubled skull, and must be an adult. Is that  
a hybrid with the Myrtle Warbler? The tail  
seems to be typically Audubon warbler. I made  
a steel trap set at the mouth of a large burrow  
in which I found fresh earth. I shot a Pearly  
Crowned Kinglet in good plumage. Took down  
one of yesterday's birds. I am still getting the  
wings turned around on some of them. I left  
the trap set in the same place, hoping for the  
best. I got a chipmunk in the live during the  
day. Oh Well. It is getting ready to rain like  
hell tonight.

Sept 12 No rain to speak of. Picked up traps. I definite Peromyscus  
maniculatus and 2 funny-looking things, much  
smaller with somewhat different tails. Put up all  
3. I hunted the woods along the ridge and got



S.O. Lowrey  
1952

## Journal

53

Sept 13 1 mi S Bernardo, 5000 ft, Socorro Co, New Mexico  
getting much. A Williamson Sparrow, a Ruby Crowned  
Kinglet and a chickadee. I saw two Red-Tailed  
Hawks flying along the ridge to the <sup>south</sup> ~~north~~ of camp. It  
was a windy day and there must have been a good  
up-draft for them to ride. Saw several Hellai  
says on the slope of the ridge. This is the dry  
south facing slope which is full of piñons and junipers  
as well as other "Upper Sonoran" species. I saw  
a crevice in the rock face which was growing  
a young yellow pine and a cactus. Also noted  
an area covered with juniper, piñon, yellow  
pine, with a single Engelmann spruce growing  
in its midst. Tonight we had a terrific  
thunderstorm. Rain, Hail, Wind and lightning.  
Fortunately this beat up old tent held together.

Sept 13 Nothing in traps which were almost all  
sprung by hail. We broke camp and headed  
into Albuquerque. Borrell was unable to  
accompany us, but he left instructions on how  
to get to his duck hunting lodge where the  
famous "Lower Sonoran" Zapus was taken.  
We found the spot, just South of the little  
town of Bernards which is 20 miles or so  
North of Socorro. This little settlement is called  
San Francisco, but it is not on the map. We  
set out all the traps we had & saw that  
Borrell had in the cabin. This is along on



S. B. Lowrey  
1952

Journal

54

Sept 13 1 mi S Bernardo, 5,000 ft, Socorro Co, New Mexico  
irrigation canal, an artificial marsh mostly  
dry now, with pools here and there and rank  
knee deep grass growing around. Also a good  
many Mesquite bushes hither and yon. Some  
of the thickets are pretty thick. All around in  
sand and sage-brush. A more unlikely spot  
Sept. for Zapus would be hard to imagine.

Aug 14. Picked up traps. 2 Peromyscus leucopus. No-  
one got any Zapus. This marshy spot is  
literally covered with coon tracks. I went  
out shooting in the marsh grass and mesquite thickets  
to the north. I found the duck blind where Borell  
caught his Zapus. I got a Pipilo, in the  
marsh grass here + a Brewer's sparrow. of which  
there are many. There are also a great many  
Lark Sparrows in the grass which I was unable  
to collect. Bowman got one. I got a Yellow throat  
in the thick Mesquite and a young Red-  
Winged Blackbird as well. Great Blue  
Herons are prominent and American Egrets are also  
common. I have also seen Killdeer and Yellow-legs  
Barn Swallows are swooping over the marsh.  
Bowman and I went out tonight and picked up  
a great many frog and toad. We did this last  
night too, I forgot to mention it. I re-set my  
trap + 10 live traps which were around here.  
I hope we get something!



Landry, S.O.

October 19, 1952 - November 30, 1953

Local and Miscellaneous  
Catalogue nos. 293-318



S.O. Landry  
1952

## Catalogue

Oct 19 5 mi W Inverness, Marin Co., California

+ part skeleton

293 *Aplodontia rufa* ♂ 348-27-63-20 wt. <sup>1180</sup> ~~1180~~ gms.

(Museum of Vert. Zool.) Lake Anza, Wildcat Canyon, Contra Costa Co. Calif

Dec 30. 294 ♂ juv. *Procyon lotor*. 557-192-95-50 wt. 1405 gms.



S.O. Landry  
1953

Jan 4

## Catalogue

Haste St (Annot Head School) Berkeley, Alameda Co, California (H.B. Landry)

295 *Dendroica auduboni* ♂ ad. wt. 12.2 gms (skull bloody)  
(Picked up on street)  
(Maxilla fractured) 7

Jan 18 Vicinity of Seattle, King Co., Washington, (coll. by V. Schaller)

296 *Apodontia* ♂ 324-23-54-19.

May 3 2½ mi NW Inverness, Marin Co., California

297 ♀ 110-49-13-10

5½ w Inverness, Marin Co., California.

298 ♀ 118-52-14-8

2½ mi NW Inverness, Marin Co., California

299 ♀ (lactating) 109-46-13-9

Aug 29 2 mi NE Wellesley, Norfolk Co., Massachusetts

300 *Tamiasciurus ludovicianus* Pick by sex? (Mrs. R.C. Bann)

Sept 12 Lake Mary, ½ mi S Donner Summit, Placer Co., California

301 *Eutamias (amoebus)*? ♂ 197-83-33-22 No wt.

302 " " ♀ 195-82-30-17 "

Sept 13, 303 *Microtus montanus* ♀ 121-30-20-13 No wt.

304 " *longicaudus* ♀ 167-55-22-19 No wt.

Oct 2 Wellesley Hills, 2½ mi NE Wellesley, Norfolk Co., Massachusetts

305 *Tamias striatus* ♀ 227-89-33-19 wt. 71 gms

Oct 10, Lake Mary, ½ mi S Donner Summit, Placer Co., Calif.

306 *Microtus montanus* ♀ 166-43-20-13 wt. 43 gms.

Oct 30 Wellesley Hills, 2½ mi NE Wellesley, Norfolk Co., Massachusetts  
skeleton

307 *Peromyscus leucopus* ♂ 164-80-19-14 wt 16.3 gms.

308 *Epidesicus fuscus* ?  
6500 ft.

Sage Hen Creek, 3 mi NW Hobart Mills, Nevada Co., Calif.

Nov 29, 309 *Sorex vagrans* ♀, 108-45-14-7

310 *Thomomys monticola* ♀ 192-58-25-7 (abscess on rt. side of rostrum)



S.O. Landry  
1953

## Catalogue

Nov 29. Sage Hen Creek, 6500', 3 mi NW Hobart Mills, Nevada Co., California

311 *Thomomys monticola* ♀ 187-62-24-8 Wt. 75gms

312 *Microtus montanus* ♀ 173-49-23-14 Wt. 43gms.

313 *Microtus montanus* ♀ 141-38-19-14. 26gms

314 *Peromyscus maniculatus* ♀ 149-66-20-19 Wt. 17gms.

315 *Sitta canadensis* ♀ ad. Wt. 10.2gms.

316 *Myadestes townsendii* ♂ ad. Wt. 36.6gms.  
(shot in gonad)

317 *Corthya familiaris* ? ad. Wt. 8.7gms.

Nov. 30 318 *Sorex townsendii* ♂ 111-41-12-8 Wt 4.3gms













